

Backs 'Racetrack' Courses

Carter Chooses Shelters For Hiding MX Missiles

By Helen Thomas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI) — President Carter today announced a decision to deploy the \$33 billion MX missile systems on "racetrack" courses in Nevada and Utah so it could survive a Soviet surprise attack.

Mr. Carter announced the decision at a news conference, saying "it makes it clear to the Soviet Union that they will gain no advantage out of continuing the arms race." He added, "This system will enhance our security. It is not a bargaining chip. I am confident that the American people will support it."

"If SALT-2 is ratified and if the SALT-3 negotiations are successful, this may be the last system of enormous destructive power we may ever have to build," he said.

Administration officials said Mr.

Castro Hits Moderates

(Continued from Page 1)

end of the summit. The document is supposed to lay out the non-aligned movement's principles and objectives for the next three years.

"The language [of the final resolution] will avoid the controversies that could have split the movement in half, but it will be so meek that it wouldn't scare a mouse," a Pakistani diplomat said yesterday.

The first draft of the declaration, written by Cuba as the host country, angered Yugoslav President Tito. Marshal Tito said he would fight against language in the draft that in effect would say that non-aligned nations were natural enemies of imperialism and therefore natural allies of the Soviet bloc.

Radically Different

Summit sources say President Castro and Marshal Tito have compromised to the point where a final draft of the declaration — radically different than the Cuban draft — is almost ready.

The Pakistani diplomat added, "You know that music is silence broken up by noises. Well, this is going to be a symphony of silence, a declaration that says more by what it doesn't include than by what it does."

India yesterday allied itself with the Yugoslav viewpoint. Its foreign minister, Shri S.N. Mishra, strongly appealed to delegates to reject any attempt to push the movement toward Moscow. "We cannot have one foot in alignment and one foot in nonalignment," he said. "I am not sure we have permanent friends or permanent enemies. Let alone allies."

Senate to Study Possibility Of U.S. Intelligence Failure

(Continued from Page 1)

low priority was assigned to reports from National Security Agency technicians assigned to intercept radio signals and other communications from Cuba.

A CIA official described the problem of Cuban operations over the last several years: "Counting bodies is very hard, especially from the air. Equipment counting is also difficult if you

4 Puerto Ricans, Given Clemency, To Attend Rally

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP) — The four Puerto Ricans granted clemency yesterday by President Carter will join members of the Puerto Rican community in Chicago for a rally soon after their release, possibly as early as Monday, one of their lawyers said.

Mara Siegel, one of the lawyers working since 1972 for their release, confirmed government reports that they could leave U.S. prison by Monday. She said a rally was being planned for their arrival in Chicago.

Three of the four — Lolita Lebron, 59; Irving Flores Rodriguez, 54; and Rafael Concel Miranda, 49 — were sent to prison 25 years ago for firing guns at congressmen from the gallery of House of Representatives, wounding five legislators.

The fourth, Oscar Collazo, 67, was sentenced to death for the attempted murder of President Harry Truman in 1950. A guard and a terrorist were killed in the attack. Truman later commuted Collazo's sentence to life in prison.

Macias Reported To Face Trial

MADRID, Sept. 7 (UPI) — Francisco Macias Nguema, the self-declared president for life of Equatorial Guinea ousted in a coup five weeks ago, will go on public trial in the city of Malabo on Sept. 24, Spanish newspapers reported yesterday.

Reports from Malabo said that Mr. Macias would be tried under Spanish military law by a court composed both of civilians and representatives of the military.

The Supreme Military Council, ruling body of Equatorial Guinea's new military government, said it had invited the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to send observers to the trial.

Carter decided earlier this week — after conferring with diplomatic, defense and budget advisers — to go for the racetrack mode, which involves use of circular roadways or tracks.

The racetrack system was considered along with other options including moving the missiles on rails traveling through a 20-mile (32-kilometer) underground trench, or launching the missiles from transport aircraft.

Missile Shuttle

Under the chosen system, oval or circular roadways, in the arrangement of a racetrack, would be used with shelters for 200 MX missiles. There would be 23 spur roads leading to 4,600 hardened shelters. The missiles would be shuttled from shelter to shelter to prevent a first strike by the Russians. Each missile would be assembled in an open area in full view of Soviet reconnaissance satellites.

Then, the missiles would be towed by a giant transporter around the racetracks and hidden in one of the shelters. Since the missile would be covered by a shield during its trip around the racetrack, Soviet spy satellites could never be precisely sure in which shelters the missiles were located.

However, the Russians would know exactly how many MX missiles the United States has but would not know their geographical location precisely enough to target them.

The Russians have objected to this basing mode, saying they did not see how they would be able to verify U.S. compliance with the terms of the SALT-2 treaty.

Mr. Carter also is expected to make a decision shortly on increasing defense spending to meet the objections of Senate critics who have conditioned approval of SALT on a hefty boost in defense spending. There were indications that Mr. Carter might soon send Congress a request for \$4 billion in additional military appropriations.

The first draft of the declaration, written by Cuba as the host country, angered Yugoslav President Tito. Marshal Tito said he would fight against language in the draft that in effect would say that non-aligned nations were natural enemies of imperialism and therefore natural allies of the Soviet bloc.

Greece, Russia Agree On Shipyard Work

ATHENS, Sept. 7 (AP) — The Greek government announced today that supply vessels of the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean will be repaired at Greek shipyards for the first time.

It said an agreement will be signed between the Russians and the owners of the shipyards, which are located on the Aegean island of Syros. The Greek government has been expanding cooperation with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

have Soviets and Cubans using the same stuff. Another problem was priority. You don't maintain 24-hour coverage of a unit that doesn't pose a threat.

"Human intelligence in Cuba is extremely difficult. They won't even let their own people in there [the Soviet-manned facilities]. I'm not allying, but the failure rap is a bum one," he said.

Political Exchange
Senate staff officials said the high importance attached to the Soviet brigade by Senators Stone, Frank Church, D-Idaho, and others indicated there would be a sharp exchange as to whether Democrats or Republicans were responsible for neglecting surveillance of Cuba.

Retired Maj. Gen. George Keegan Jr., a former Air Force chief of intelligence, said "the Department of Defense knew about the combat force five or six years ago" and also reported the existence of a "giant" Soviet electronic surveillance base on Cuba.

But Gen. Keegan said he and his colleagues at the Pentagon were unable to persuade "the State Department and CIA" to take an interest in the troops or the electronic installations and that after many months of arguments "in the early 1970's we just kind of forgot it."

View Disputed
His recollections were disputed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and by retired Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, the former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

"When I was in office we were not aware nor were we told by intelligence that there were Soviet combat troops in organized units in Cuba," Mr. Kissinger said Wednesday.

Gen. Graham, who left Defense Intelligence Agency in 1976, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee "there was absolutely no evidence" of a Soviet combat unit in Cuba during his tenure despite "good photo reconnaissance."

2d Japanese Volcano Erupts, No Injuries
TOKYO, Sept. 7 (AP) — Mount Sakurajima, a volcano on Japan's southernmost island, erupted today for the 48th time this year, but there were no reports of damage or casualties.

Sakurajima is at the southern tip of Kyushu Island, about 100 miles south of the Mount Aso volcano, which erupted yesterday, killing three persons and injuring 16 sight-seers at the rim of the volcano's crater.

10 Die in Polish Crash
WARSAW, Sept. 7 (Reuters) — Ten persons were killed and six injured when a train from East Germany collided with a goods train in southeast Poland last night, it was reported today.



NEW ISLAND BORN — A landing party from Tonga sing their national anthem as they raise their flag over Lateiki Island, which they claimed. Island, formed by an undersea volcanic eruption, was sighted by pilots flying between the Kingdom of Tonga and Fiji in June.

At UN Panel on Rights in Geneva

U.S. Disavows Envoy's Anti-Israel Vote

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (NYT) — The State Department disassociated itself yesterday from two anti-Israel votes cast at a United Nations human rights subcommittee meeting in Geneva, saying the U.S. representative had been acting in a personal capacity.

The representative, Ambassador Beverly Carter, one of the highest-ranking blacks in the State Department, voted Wednesday with the majority on two resolutions critical of Israel's policy.

The first urged Israel to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization and to restore to Palestinians the right of self-determination.

The second called on Israel to stop bombardment of southern Lebanon and said the subcommittee "deeply deplores the violation of the fundamental rights of the Arab population in Palestine."

Mr. Carter holds the title of ambassador-at-large for state and local governments.

He was ambassador to Tanzania and Liberia and served for three years as the U.S. representative at the UN Human Rights Commission's subcommittee on the prevention of discrimination.

Asked about the votes in the subcommittee, the State Department spokesman, Hodding Carter 3d, who is not related to the UN representative, said that the ambassador served in the human rights posts "in a personal and expert capacity and as such is not subject to instructions."

"Thus, Ambassador Carter's vote does not represent the position of the United States," he said. "The United States would not have supported those resolutions."

Other officials said that the human rights subcommittee was intended to be a panel of experts free from instructions from their governments. But they added that the United States and other Western countries were the only ones that followed such a practice in the 26-member group.

"To my knowledge, we've never issued instructions to the American on that subcommittee," a State Department official said.

The State Department said later that Mr. Carter's travel and per diem expenses are paid by the United Nations and not the U.S. government when he is in Geneva as a member of the human rights panel.

Mr. Carter, a former newspaper editor, was involved in controversy in 1975 with Henry Kissinger, then secretary of state.

Mr. Kissinger blocked his appointment as ambassador to Denmark because, as ambassador to Tanzania, he had allowed his embassy to establish contacts with guerrillas who had kidnapped three American students.

According to some diplomats, one approach of Soviet policy was to argue for great restraint on the premise that any new government in Afghanistan would have to maintain close relations with Moscow. But set against considerations favoring a Soviet policy of caution are the dictates of geography and culture. Kabul is about 200 miles from Tarmez in the Soviet Union. It is also less than 400 miles from the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China.

"If you accept the premise that the Russians cannot let Afghanistan go, a foreign expert said, 'and if you also realize that the Afghan institutions can no longer hope to contain the insurrections, the only possible conclusion is that the Soviets come in forcefully.'"

Western analysts see no military solution to either the Eritrean or Ogaden wars. In both cases the guerrillas, with the general support of the local populations, have the ability to fight on indefinitely.

Kosygin to Ethiopia
MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (AP) — Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin will visit Ethiopia next week for celebrations marking the fifth anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy, an announcement in Moscow newspapers said today.

U.K. Executive Seeks Ransom for Family
LONDON, Sept. 7 (UPI) — The men who kidnapped British businessman Rolf Schild are holding his wife and deaf daughter in "intolerable" conditions while he begins the search for a \$24 million ransom to free them, Mr. Schild says.

The 55-year-old joint owner of the Hunteleigh Electronics Group flew to London yesterday from Sardinia, where he was kidnapped along with his wife and daughter Aug. 21. Mr. Schild said his captors released him Wednesday so he could try to meet the ransom demand.

U.S. Navy Rescues 56 Vietnam Refugees
MANILA, Sept. 7 (UPI) — A U.S. 7th Fleet ship rescued 56 Vietnamese refugees from the Gulf of Thailand in its fifth rescue operation in five days, a U.S. Navy spokesman said today.

The rescue by the U.S.S. White Plains brought to 487 the number of boat people the navy has rescued since July. The spokesman said the refugees were spotted waving sheets of cloth aboard a 40-foot wooden boat last night. "Because of the boat's many problems, the refugees were taken aboard the White Plains," he said.

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Successor to Coggan Is Named

Archbishop of Canterbury: Robert Runcie

By Graham Heathcote

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP) — Bishop Robert Runcie of Saint Albans, a former tank commander decorated for bravery in Germany in World War II, was named today to be the next archbishop of Canterbury.

The archbishop is spiritual leader of the Church of England and leader of the worldwide communion of 65 million Anglicans, including 3 million U.S. Episcopalians.

The appointment was announced by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office. All high appointments in the Church of England are made through the prime minister's office by Queen Elizabeth II, the temporal head of the church, after consultation with church leaders.

Bishop Runcie, 57, said that he wants to shift his church away "from what many people see as an institution of outmoded intellectual ideas and rather dated social ways."

Effective Team

He said that his major worry would be to "create around me an effective team of people so that when I speak I am not a platitude machine."

His wife Rosalind, a pianist, said recently: "I can't bear a lot of religious pomp and circumstance. To me that's not what I believe in — too much religion makes me go off pop."

Bishop Runcie described himself as a "radical Catholic," which in Anglican parlance means a man who leans to tradition while acknowledging the need for change and progress.

One of his hobbies is breeding pedigree Berkshire pigs, a dying breed, and he recently exported one to East Germany.

The bishop, who served in the Scots Guards before being ordained in 1951, succeeds the Most Rev. Donald Coggan, 69, who held the post for five years. He announced in May that he was retiring to make way for a younger man.

The new archbishop's installation as primate of all England — his ecclesiastical ranking — will take place at Canterbury Cathedral early next year.

Military Honor

The prelate, who has two children, has been bishop of Saint Albans, 30 miles northeast of London, since 1970.

As an army officer during World War II, Bishop Runcie won the Military Cross, one of the nation's highest honors, for rescuing the crew of a burning tank in 1945.

His appointment broke with tradition. The post usually goes to the archbishop of York, second ranking prelate in the Anglican communion. However the present archbishop of York, the Most Rev. Stuart Blanch, has said he did not want the post.

The new leader, like his two



Bishop Robert Runcie, the next archbishop of Canterbury, London Friday with his wife, Rosalind and their children James and Rebecca. He will succeed Most Rev. Donald Coggan.

predecessors a supporter of the ecumenical movement, has stated liberal views on divorce and is on record as wanting to see divorced people allowed to remarry in church. He made news for again when he banned clergy from conducting marriages because he did not think necessary.

U.S., Turkey Progressing On Defense Accord Talk

ANKARA, Sept. 7 (NYT)

Turkish and U.S. negotiators are putting the finishing touches to a defense cooperation agreement that would guarantee the future of U.S. military installations on Turkish soil.

Officials doubt that a comprehensive agreement will be ready by Oct. 9, when the temporary status of the bases expires. However, the bases are expected to continue functioning while negotiations continue.

Most of the 26 installations are used to monitor Soviet space centers, nuclear tests and fleet movements in the Black Sea. They provide the United States with an estimated 30 percent of its electronic intelligence on the Soviet Union.

Their importance has grown since the United States lost its intelligence bases in Iran after the revolution there. The only U.S. combat force in Turkey is a fighter-bomber squadron capable of delivering a tactical nuclear strike.

Tied to the future of the bases is a costly modernization program for the 500,000-man Turkish armed forces, which form the southeastern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. A major dispute in the negotiations centers on the degree to which the United States can finance the program.

Turkey allowed the United States to reactivate the bases on a one-year interim basis last October after the U.S. Congress lifted the 1974 arms embargo against Turkey imposed following its military intervention in Cyprus.

The three annexes to be signed are more important, however, and neither expects easy solutions.

Turkey, which fears it is the installations in the event of a conflict in the Middle East, specifically that the bases will be moved to NATO.

The United States would substitute a more vague claim that the bases will "support" the defense of NATO countries.

Furthermore, the United States argues, if the bases are to be strictly to NATO activities, the United States should apply to the United States might key. This would preclude the use of the bases in any internal security operations.

To modernize the armed Turkish forces, the United States has more than \$3 billion over four years. The U.S. team that Congress was unlikely to approve such an expenditure that the Turks should terms of an annual economic package of \$450 million.

As a White House aide, offer explanation for the failure of intelligence to discover the fact that during the Vietnam war the United States intelligence were shifted away from Cuba.

He said that early this summer the United States discovered some hint of the presence of troops, since intelligence capabilities were moved into Cuba.

FAO Raises Estimate Of World Grain C.

ROME, Sept. 7 (AP) — The Food and Agriculture Organization today raised its estimate of 1979 world production of wheat and coarse grains to 1.143 billion tons from the 1.143 billion tons predicted in early August.

The higher production was better weather in the United States and Europe. However, crop is still expected to be the record harvest of 1.207 billion tons in 1978. The organization dry weather has hurt crops in key areas, the Sahel region of Africa and parts of the Indian subcontinent.

These movements, whose origin goes back to the Nasser era and even before have grown in size and strength and could pose a threat to the present regime," Dr. Dessouki said.

Dr. Auda, a former assistant editor of the Cairo daily Al-Ahram, whose brother had been the No. 2 man in the Muslim Brotherhood and who was hanged by Nasser in 1954, claimed that Saudi Arabia and certain other Arab countries have been financing some of their activities.

The professors also cited Libya's alleged support for some of these subversive groups, whose leaders have been tried and executed in Egypt over the past three years.

These extremist organizations, they claimed, are very active in Egypt's present political life and have penetrated and even control a number of university student unions.

Islam's Surge in Egypt Linked to Morality

By Chris Eliou

RHODES, Greece, Sept. 7 (IHT) — Egyptian scholars declared today that a "decline in public morality" has led to the recent revival of both legal and clandestine Muslim militant organizations in Egypt.

Addressing an international symposium on Islam and Power organized by the Hellenic Mediterranean Center of Arab and Islamic Studies, Professors Ali Dessouki and A. Malik Auda, both of Cairo University, said that President Anwar Sadat's regime has "contributed to a great extent to this resurgence."

Dr. Dessouki attributed the re-emergence of these groups to what he described as the psychological consequences of the defeat in the 1967 Six-Day War and reverses in Egypt's internal and foreign policies.

He said one of the major shifts in policy was the Egypt-Israeli peace treaty in March to which these ex-

tremist Muslim organizations are opposed.

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Kennedy's Wife, Mother Drop Objections to a Presidential Bid

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (NYT) — Edward Kennedy has taken a step closer to becoming a late for the 1980 Democratic nomination by letting his wife, Joan, and mother, Rose Kennedy, drop their objections to his running for the White House.

Publicly, Sen. Kennedy, 47, has not changed his long-stated position: "I expect the president to be re-elected and I expect him to be re-elected and I intend to support him." Privately, his associates emphasized that Sen. Kennedy has still not made any final decision.

Nonetheless, the senator's associates indicated that the decision to put out the word about his family's feelings had moved him closer to making the race and was intended as a sign of encouragement to "draft Kennedy" movements in 1980.

Overriding Obstacle

There had been reports in recent weeks that Rose Kennedy had lifted her objections. But friends of the senator said that his wife had given her blessing only a few days ago.

Since the assassinations of his brothers John and Robert in 1963 and 1968, family considerations have been a principal, if not overriding, obstacle to Sen. Kennedy's seeking the presidency.

According to friends, he has felt a deep sense of responsibility not only to his own children but to the 13 children of his brothers, to his mother's fears of losing a third son by an assassin, and to his wife's reluctance to be involved, even peripherally, in a presidential campaign after her publicly acknowledged problems with alcoholism.

The senator and his wife have been living apart since the move to Boston in the fall of 1977 to work toward a master's degree in music and education at Lesley College. The couple spent more time together this past month than at any time since their three-week trip to China in January, 1978, a Kennedy associate said.

Another sign of the senator's quickening political interest, friends suggested, is that he has been watching his weight carefully to cut a trimmer public figure. He lost 15 to 20 pounds last spring and early summer, one friend said, and was careful not to gain it back during his month's vacation. In a special effort of self-discipline, this friend added, "he hasn't been eating ice cream."

The principal political deterrent to his running, associates said, is his reluctance to challenge an incumbent Democratic president, which would open him to charges of splitting his own party and risking a Republican victory.

But the arguments in favor of running and of giving some positive signal now, associates said, were the conviction in the Kennedy camp that the senator can win the nomination and the election, and the wide disenchantment with President Carter among Democrats, especially others in the Senate who face re-election next year and are worried about having Mr. Carter head the ticket.

For months, Sen. Kennedy has been a 2-to-1 favorite over President Carter among Democrats in the public opinion polls, and he has steadily outperformed all potential Republican rivals. Mr. Carter has been running behind Ronald Reagan and former President Gerald Ford in the polls this summer.

With his standard statement about expecting Mr. Carter's re-election, Sen. Kennedy has left himself the option of taking himself out of consideration or of entering the presidential race.

Expected to Wait

Most Democratic politicians here believe Sen. Kennedy intends to wait at least several more weeks before making a final decision, to give Mr. Carter a further chance to improve his position. The deadlines for filing for the presidential primaries, except in Puerto Rico, is not until the end of the year.

Some pro-Kennedy Democrats contend that the senator must make a move this fall or else the draft movements will run out of steam. But Wednesday, Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., an influential liberal, suggested that Sen. Kennedy might wait as late as February, when the first primaries are held.

The decision to reveal the Kennedy family's approval of a presidential race was calculated, Kennedy backers indicated, to stimulate a new burst of pro-Kennedy activity without prematurely forcing the senator's hand or jeopardizing the favorable fund-raising position of the draft movements.

Last month, the Federal Election Commission conferred special, favorable status on movements aimed at drafting a candidate compared to the campaign organizations of declared or expected candidates.

On grounds that the draft movements are independent of him and not authorized by him, they were allowed to raise and spend unlimited funds while campaign committees for Mr. Carter must count their expenditures against overall state-by-state spending ceilings set by the commission. In addition, the draft movements can accept individual donations up to \$5,000, compared to a normal limit of \$1,000 per person for regular campaign organizations.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW — The moon, at the beginning of a recent eclipse as it entered Earth's shadow, is seen beyond the U.S. World War II memorial in Canberra, Australia.

Landrieu Defends Role in Real Estate Venture

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (NYT) — Moon Landrieu, President Carter's nominee to head the Department of Housing and Urban Development, acknowledged yesterday that while he was the mayor of New Orleans, he was a business partner and shared a substantial profit with a man who did business with the city. But he added that he saw nothing wrong with the partnership.

At his confirmation hearing before the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, Mr. Landrieu said that he saw nothing wrong with his association with real estate developer Joseph Canizaro because the real estate deal on which he turned a \$300 investment into a profit of about \$60,000 "had nothing to do with the city of New Orleans."

Although he was a partner in the venture for several years before the fact was made public just before he left office in 1978, he maintained that he was not a hidden stockholder in the arrangement that included his campaign manager, who became city attorney, as well as Mr. Canizaro, with whom the mayor became employed after leaving office.

While he was serving his eight years in office, Mr. Landrieu also "played a role" in the city's decision to purchase land from Mr. Canizaro for a parking facility and in swapping about 3.7 acres of city property to Mr. Canizaro for about 1.5 acres in another section on the city.

In both transactions, the city "made a good deal," Mr. Landrieu insisted, adding that this had nothing to do with his joining Mr. Canizaro's Canal Place real estate development venture with a 10-percent interest and a \$100,000 annual draw against profits. Mr. Canizaro has said that he realized about \$80,000 in profits in his land swap to the city and needed the land swap in order to develop the multimillion dollar Canal Place project.

Mr. Landrieu said yesterday that he would divest himself of his interest in the Canal Place real estate development.

Nevertheless, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., the chairman of the committee, assessed Mr. Landrieu's financial involvement this way: "What we have here is the appearance of favors done by a city for a major developer and in turn by that developer for the mayor and a possible quid pro quo."

He added that Mr. Landrieu's financial dealings had the appearance of "rewarding friends who in turn brought him into projects to return the favor."

Mr. Landrieu denied that he had engaged in any unethical conduct. He said that, if all went as expected, his 10-percent interest in the Canal Place project could be worth \$5 million within five years. He said that he was willing to forgo that potential gain and take the \$66,000 annual salary as HUD secretary because "I am a public animal."

Under questioning, Mr. Landrieu said that he would do the following as HUD secretary:

- Carry on the policies of his predecessor, Patricia Harris, who is now secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
- Encourage the government to "develop new techniques" for financing housing construction, saying, "if you can get financing, you can build."
- Support "very, very vigorously" the Urban Development Action Grant program for cities.
- Turn more to the "private sector" for rebuilding cities.

Nixon Sends \$2,300 to Treasury or Flagpole at California Home

From Agency Dispatch

AN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 7 — Former President Richard Nixon, criticized for allegedly making improvements on his California home at government expense, sent a \$2,300 check to the U.S. Treasury yesterday to pay for a flagpole and asked that the government remove the rest of the alterations.

Except for the addition of a flagpole, all of those items were used by the U.S. Secret Service for security purposes and the expenditures were approved by the appropriate congressional committees, Mr. Nixon said in a telegram to the General Services Administration which was released by his office yesterday.

Mr. Nixon, who has sold the former Western White House to a up of Orange County businessmen, referred in his telegram to the Democratic Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado and David of Arkansas that the alterations made in 1969 and 1970 were movements to the property and not justified for security purposes.

Consequently, I hereby request that all items in question be removed and that the property be restored to its original condition within 60 days," Mr. Nixon wrote.

Although Mr. Nixon's letter did not list them, from previous descriptions of the improvements, removing some of them would be complicated. They included a sewer line, a gas heating system and an outdoor fire protection system.

Mr. Nixon and his wife plan to move to New York, probably in this year, family spokesmen have said.

On Wednesday the Senate approved an amendment asking Mr. Nixon to comply voluntarily with a 1976 law requiring owners of property improved at federal expense to reimburse the Treasury as they leave office.

House Moves to Enlarge Powers of Energy Board

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (WP) — House Commerce Committee yesterday gave President Carter's proposed new Energy Board authority to set major provisions of the environmental laws to construction of energy projects.

The vote by the Commerce Committee amounted to a major step in the Carter proposal for an Energy Mobilization Board, which the White House had designated originally as designed only to deal with procedural roadblocks to energy projects.

Mr. Carter had said that the five-member panel would intervene directly to help speed individual energy projects that were being blocked by federal or state red tape, waiving U.S. and local timetables if necessary.

However, the proposal was opposed by environmentalists, who feared the board might use its powers to overturn key Clean Air Act provisions and other environmental laws. Yesterday's action would make such moves possible.

The Commerce Committee voted one safeguard for the western states. It adopted by voice vote an amendment by Rep. Carlos Moorehead, R-Calif., that would prohibit the board from waiving water rights in Western states.

Young Promotes U.S.-African Ties As Business Boon

MONROVIA, Liberia, Sept. 7 (NYT) — Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, urged Liberia and other African countries yesterday to strengthen their ties to U.S. business.

"Africa ought to look at the United States as a great super-market," Mr. Young told President William Tolbert Jr. of Liberia at a meeting here. "We think we are uniquely capable of responding to the needs and challenges of Africa."

Mr. Young, who is leading a U.S. trade mission to seven African nations, later told a group of Liberian businessmen that Africa's efforts to obtain increased economic aid and opportunities from the United States could be hampered by persistent bribery. He said that the bribery took the form of a "corruption tax" levied on foreign businessmen by countries that he did not specify.

Matters other than trade have also arisen on the trip. On Wednesday, Mr. Young appealed to President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde to start talks with Israel in an effort to reduce the Israeli isolation among black African nations, few of which have diplomatic ties to the Israeli government.

Teen Gets Life Sentence for Murder

YORK, Sept. 7 (UPI) — A 15-year-old Brooklyn boy was sentenced yesterday to life in prison for slaying a 16-year-old girl in a fight over a boy.

The boy, who was named only as "John," was charged with the slaying of the girl, who was named only as "Jane," in a fight over a boy. The fight took place in a park in Brooklyn.

The boy's lawyer said that his client was a "good kid" who was "led astray" by bad friends. He said that his client was "very sorry" for what he had done and that he was "willing to accept the consequences."

U.S. Treasury Chief Opposes Tax Cut Miller Sees 2 Years of Belt Tightening

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (WP) — Treasury Secretary William Miller warned yesterday that the United States must go through "a period of austerity" for at least the next two years "to bring inflation out of our system."

In an interview, he said that the United States must "forgo for now" a tax cut or any stimulus that might worsen inflationary trends.

He predicted that the austerity period would have the full backing of the public "provided it is fairly shared," which means that workers must accept lower real income, and businesses must accept "some erosion" of profits.

On the current recession, Mr. Miller said that it would be relatively short and not severe. He predicted that the economy would begin to bounce back early next year, the most optimistic view of any top Carter administration official.

Burden on Poor

He acknowledged that belt tightening in these lean years will adversely affect the poor, the elderly and persons on fixed incomes, but he said that ways could be found to ease the burden on them. "The rest of us will just have to take a little bit less for a period of time in order to have more later," he said.

He added that the process had begun because labor was accepting an average wage increase less than the rate of inflation, and the existing price guidelines plus inflation had caused a reduction in real business profits.

Mr. Miller said that "the real villain in the inflation story" was the oil cartel's price increase as it has been moving through the economic system. "Everybody suffers a very serious increase in costs, and Amer-

icans are willing to accept that and tighten their belts, and accept it fairly as part of the austerity."

He indicated that President Carter — who designated him as the administration's chief economic spokesman and policy-maker — was in accord with his belief that the administration must fight inflation and must not resort to the usual pump priming used during times of recession.

To underwrite the administration's determination to "hang tough" and resist Republican Party pressures for a broad, anti-recession tax cut, Mr. Miller refused to set out any trigger point in terms of the unemployment rate, or any other development that would lead the administration to reverse policy and adopt a stimulative program.

He acknowledged that layoffs could become a problem, especially in the automobile industry, but pointed to the unemployment insurance and supplemental benefits available to cushion unemployment in that industry.

He added that it should not be necessary to delay tax relief for as long as two years because during that period there could be tax cuts

as federal expenditures decline in relation to the gross national product.

Behind Mr. Miller's counsel to the president to hold off on anti-recession programs is a conviction that the current recession "will be relatively shallow and not of extended duration." He predicted that the 2.4-percent decline in the second-quarter GNP will be followed by another dip in the current quarter, thus qualifying the six-month period for the popular definition of recession: two consecutive quarters of decline in the real GNP.

But in the most optimistic projection yet by a leading administration official, he said that "the fourth quarter may be kind of neutral, and by the first quarter next year, let's say, we may begin to see some recovery. If you think of it, we're halfway through it and we haven't had tremendous strains or pressures."

The only real danger to the economy that could produce a more serious recession, Mr. Miller said, is some event such as a new interruption of oil supplies.

He was extremely cautious in discussing interest rates, which have risen to record highs since he was replaced at the Federal Reserve Board by conservative Paul Volcker. Some private economists fear that the Fed's policy will worsen the recession. Mr. Miller said that it was only natural that short-term interest rates are high because the rate of inflation is so high. He praised Mr. Volcker's qualifications for the job and stressed the need to restrain the explosion of money and credit.

U.S. Unit Seeks More Bank Data On Cash Flow

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 — The Treasury Department today published proposed regulations requiring banks to give the government more prompt and complete reports about persons who deposit or withdraw large sums of cash.

Assistant Treasury Secretary Richard Davis said yesterday that the rules could help law enforcement agencies track down narcotics dealers, income tax evaders and other white-collar criminals.

The regulations, published today in the Federal Register, would amend the requirements of the 1970 Bank Secrecy Act and impose additional paperwork on banks. The 1970 act generally requires banks and other financial institutions to report cash deposits or withdrawals of \$10,000 or more.

Police also arrested a person who allegedly printed the report, which in part cast doubt on the cause of death of a woman labor leader. Police have said that the woman died after she jumped during the police raid from the fourth-floor of the party building, where the workers were staging the sit-in.

Mayor of U.S. City Sets Curfew After Conflict With Teen-Agers

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 7 (UPI) — A curfew imposed by Mayor Walter Evilia, who said he wants teen-agers "in bed or in jail" by 8 p.m., went into effect last night in downtown Meriden, a city of 58,000.

The mayor said he ordered the curfew, which ends at 4 a.m., because he was fed up with "punks" who threw bottles and rocks at a police station.

"This is not a war," he said. "We're not going in there and try to wipe them out. But we're not going to allow crap games on the doorsteps and drugs and liquor to be sold."

Curfew violators could be fined up to \$100, 30 days in jail or both. "I either want them in bed or in jail," said the mayor, who was the target of firebombs last week when he, the police chief, a priest and a municipal official tried to reason with the teen-agers.

The conflict began after three juveniles were arrested for allegedly assaulting two girls in a park. A group of youths claimed the police used excessive force.

Mississippi Cruiser, Oil Tanker Collide

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7 (AP) — The Mississippi River sightseeing boat, Mississippi Queen, collided with the oil tanker Spes on the river early today, spilling oil into the river. No injuries were reported.

The Mississippi Queen is owned by Great Ocean Cruise Line Corp. of Cincinnati. It carries 500 passengers and crew. President Carter recently concluded a cruise down the river aboard a similar boat, the Delta Queen.

5 Die in Canadian Crash

BELL RIVER, British Columbia, Sept. 7 (AP) — A light plane crashed and burned yesterday on an island between Vancouver Island and the mainland, killing five of the six persons aboard, officials said.

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Cuba's Line for the Nonaligned

Probably by accident, reports of the Soviet military buildup in Cuba surfaced just as 90-odd nonaligned nations were about to meet in Havana. But it was surely no accident that Fidel Castro chose to open the Havana summit with a call to arms against "U.S. imperialism." Mr. Castro apparently aspires to be doctrinal pontiff as well as titular chairman of the nonaligned bloc. And he might succeed.

Most Americans find it absurd that Cuba can be regarded as "nonaligned." The island is an economic vassal of Moscow and a staging base for Soviet forces in the Caribbean. In every essential respect, Mr. Castro is an orthodox Communist whose soldiers, moreover, are furthering Soviet purposes in Africa. How can he claim the mantle of a Tito, a Nehru or a Nasser, the leaders who founded the nonaligned group in 1961?

The answer is that the Cuban case is seen very differently in much of the Third World. Fidel Castro is regarded as his own man in Havana, a revolutionary who has successfully defied the Yankee colossus — to be sure, with Soviet help, but on Cuban terms. Mr. Castro is thus the most effective advocate for the view that the Soviet Union is the "natural" ally of the nonaligned nations.

He is a superb tactician, too worldly to believe that the old simplicities about imperialism carry their old conviction. As he is well aware, it isn't Wall Street but the OPEC cartel that raised oil prices to levels near-ruinous

for many Third World countries. It wasn't the capitalist West that was to blame for Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, or for China's invasion of Vietnam. Only in southern Africa does the Third World face anything like the classic confrontation between rich and poor. These are realities that Mr. Castro ignored in his fantasy idyll.

But that fantasy suited many in his audience — certainly the radical Arab states, whose leaders prefer an attack on President Sadat to a discussion of the economic consequences of OPEC. In Havana, it was left to Marshal Tito to restate the traditional doctrine of nonalignment: the avoidance of any binding ties to superpowers, and opposition to all forms of political and economic domination. Yet the Yugoslav president, the only other delegate of unquestioned world prominence, was applauded just once.

Possibly the conferees in Havana don't care much, or were bemused by the weather. Yet to the extent that the Castro view prevails, the movement will cease to be truly nonaligned and lose whatever moral claims it once boasted. Purely in terms of self-interest, the nonaligned nations would be throwing their weight to Moscow on the cheap, jeopardizing their ties with the West, and with China, and without any assurance of reward. This seems to be what Mr. Castro is asking. It would speak poorly for the acumen of the Havana summiters if they squandered their birthright to join a Cuban ideological offensive.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Grab for Gold

You could buy an ounce of gold, a year ago, for a mere \$210. By the beginning of the summer, it was up to \$280. Now the price is hovering around \$340. The reason for a rise seemed clear enough a year ago, when the dollar was falling against the other major currencies. But this summer the dollar has been fairly stable. In spite of it, the flight to gold continues — demonstrating once again that when faith in currency is eroded, rebuilding it is slow work.

For some of the buyers, the grab for gold is a way to avoid money altogether — and the bank accounts in which it is commonly kept. Much of the current demand for gold comes from the Middle East, where oil wealth is in the hands of people who have been brooding on the events in Iran. Who knows which country might be swept up next in revolution? A frozen bank account is a deeply distressing possibility. The solution is a discreet package of gold bars tucked away in a bank vault in some distant country where political life is less interesting and more predictable.

But a lot of the current buyers are Americans who are simply looking for protection from inflation that shows no sign of abating. They are demonstrating one of the most severe and dangerous costs that inflation imposes on an economy. It drives wealth into unproductive investments like overpriced houses, antiques, paintings, jewels and, of

course, gold. This effect is an important part of the explanation of poor productivity in times of high inflation.

To the U.S. government, the rising price of gold is something of an affront, a vote of no confidence in the dollar. But for the moment there is nothing the administration should do about it — except, obviously, to keep struggling to get the inflation rate down.

In the meantime, it will continue to sell gold as part of its strategy to support the dollar. The administration has a well-founded aversion to monetizing gold. But the South Africans have been driving a brisk trade with their Kruggerand, and now the Canadians are about to begin selling a gold coin to be called the Maple Leaf. The official gold sales here have been limited to the standard 300-ounce bar that currently goes for something over \$100,000. Congress has been getting a lot of mail from people who want pieces of the action, but smaller pieces. As a compromise, next spring the United States will begin selling gold medallions — not coins, mind you, but medallions — in smaller denominations for those who, like the traditional French peasant, like to keep a reserve tucked into a sock.

The price of gold constitutes an opinion poll among those people who have cash to spend, or to keep or to hide. As a poll, it says that they are getting more uneasy about the stability of the societies in which they live.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The EEC and the PLO

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who is Jewish and suffered under Hitler, has been more realistic about the Middle East than the administration of the United States whose members have never lived under the threat of Auschwitz, and the same can be said of ex-Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Particular difficulties must, of course, surround the West Germans... when it comes to the Middle Eastern conflict.

Ever since World War II, successive West German governments have leaned over backwards to atone for Auschwitz and all it stands for.

But there now is a growing consciousness in Bonn that the Palestinians are people too, that what was done to Jews at Auschwitz — though infinitely more awful — has nothing to do with what is being done to Arabs on the West Bank of Jordan.

The EEC (European Economic Community) governments can afford politically to go further towards recognition of the obvious fact that the PLO exists and speaks for many Arabs.

The EEC could also go further in an attempt to persuade the PLO to stop demanding the abolition of Israel.

— From the Guardian (London).

Carter and Mideast Policy

Although Jimmy Carter, distracted by too many worries of internal policy, proves singularly unsuited in coordinating action of his government, his strategy in the Middle East is on the whole correct and productive.

The separate peace between Israel and Egypt has in fact triggered, as hoped by optimists, a widening negotiating process involving other Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Even the present confusion about the United Nations debate and the U.S. position there confirms that negotiations continue, on new roads.

Israel will feel definitely sure only when peace with the Palestinian people and the whole Arab world is reached. Pacification can be only achieved through negotiations. Since the beginning of the world, one must negotiate with one's enemies to make peace.

— From La Stampa (Turin).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 8, 1904

NEW YORK — David Bennett Hill fired the first gun of the Democratic campaign in the southern tier of New York by delivering an attack on President Roosevelt and calling the latter a "fraud." At the time Theodore Roosevelt took his oath of office in Buffalo, after the assassination of President McKinley, he declared in public that he would simply fill McKinley's place, and that he would not look for re-nomination. Defending the president, William Taft, secretary of war, retorted: "In all my experience, I have never met a man in authority who was so amenable to reason as Theodore Roosevelt. He is not a tyrant, but he is a leader."

Fifty Years Ago

September 8, 1929

PARIS — In the last half century, the earth's population has taken a great upward bound in numbers and now, according to expert statisticians, it exceeds 2 billion persons. While most of the rapid growth has come to the peoples of the East, there has been and is a tendency in Western civilization nations to put a restriction upon births. The fact, as relative to France, has of course long been notorious, but now, to quote a foremost British journal, Great Britain is within sight of a "stationary population." More people in Britain reach the age of 50, and consequently, the youth contingent is less than it formerly was in relation to the whole.



The 'Faux Pas' in Soviet Ballerina Case

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Napoleon, emperor of France and Alexander I, the czar of Russia, commanded a ball, placed it in the center of the Niemen River and signed what has since been known as the Peace of Tilsit (today Sovetsk) in just 24 hours in July, 1807.

It took Presidents Carter and Leonid Brezhnev 73½ hours last month to find an airport bus where to consider the Kennedy Airport Compromise. And then, they decided to go 50-50 on the deal: Mr. Carter got Alexander Godunov, the Bolshoi ballet defector star and Mr. Brezhnev took home Ludmila Vlasova, the defector's wife.

Both men had saved face; the news cameras have been turned off at Kennedy and Sheremetyevo Airports, respectively in New York and Moscow; Aeroflot's jetliner is back on its transcontinental route; the Bolshoi Ballet troupe is continuing its tour of the United States, Miss Vlasova, "a patriot," according to Tass, "who showed a high degree of courage and civic responsibility in the face of U.S. blackmail" is resting with her mother and friends, while Mr. Godunov, who again according to Tass, "disappeared under curious circumstances," but nevertheless "succumbed to mountains of gold and seas of free whiskey" according to Litteratura Gazeta, is preparing to join the American Ballet Theatre, now under the direction of his friend Mikhail Baryshnikov, who fled to the West in 1974.

Curtain Falls

The curtain has fallen, but the drama continues. The staging of the Kennedy Airport Caper was clever enough since it allowed Washington to surrender Miss Vlasova without falling into the Stinas Kudirka melodrama. Kudirka was a Lithuanian sailor who jumped from his ship, the Sovetskaya Litva, to a U.S. Coast Guard cutter, the Vigilant and asked for asylum. Kudirka was denied asylum and transferred back to his ship following the decision of a U.S. officer beguiled by the charms of "detente." As a result, the Lithuanian sailor was thoroughly beaten and sentenced to 10 years of gulag. He was released before the end of his term and now lives in the United States. Yet, no one in the White House or at the State Department has forgotten the effects of the Kudirka case on U.S. prestige.

Yet, it is not yet clear if the Vlasova affair was just a bad joke thought up by President Carter, who badly needs to improve his image only few months before the presidential primaries, or if it was simply the result of a series of errors on the part of the administration which could not manage to send instructions to prevent Miss Vlasova from entering the Soviet plane.

Washington admits having made a "mistake" in taking at face value Moscow's promise — twice repeated — to let Miss Vlasova talk with U.S. officials.

"They really believed," an East European dissident said with a certain amount of justified amazement, "that the eight special guards — some of whom were sent from Moscow — would calmly wait in the airport building for U.S. inspectors to arrive from Washington."

What really happened in the Godunov-Vlasova affair may never be known, but why it took on exceptional importance may be clear.

First, the political intrigue or the lack of professionalism exhibited by Washington may have very unfortunate results. After spending 48 hours in the company of 10 KGB agents, even Rosalynn Carter would be ready to ask for asylum in the Soviet Union, a specialist on the subject of "freedom of choice" said in referring to the Vlasova case.

Another "expert," Arkady Shevchenko, a former assistant UN secretary general, who in April of last year became the highest-ranking Soviet diplomat to have defected to the West, made a very significant comment on the case on U.S. television. He recalled the very similar case of his own wife. As soon as Shevchenko's decision not to return to Moscow became known, his wife was drugged and kidnapped by a dozen Soviet

"diplomats," taken under escort to Kennedy Airport and flown to the Soviet Union after "having freely expressed the wish" to return home. A few weeks later, Moscow announced that she had committed suicide.

KGB Moves

The KGB has been known to allow the families of expelled or exchanged political prisoners leave the Soviet Union. This was particularly the case for the Ukrainian dissident Valentyn Moroz and the Baptist minister Grigori Vins. But the secret police has never released the wife or the children of a defector. These particular people — such as the mother of the ballet dancer Rudolf Nureyev, or the wife of the chess grandmaster Viktor Korchnoy — constitute a reserve of hostages, which the KGB also uses to exert revenge on the "traitors" and to dissuade any others who might be tempted to imitate them.

Furthermore, each defector is tried in absentia before a military court, which imposes the death sentence on every civil servant who has "chosen liberty."

But Mr. Godunov's decision to leave appeared to have been more artistic than political and this is further proof of the malaise existing among Soviet artists of all disciplines. Artists are not the only Eastern Europeans to seek liberty in the West, but the proportion of artists and intellectuals among defectors is particularly high.

Some observers now refer to a brain drain of Soviet culture, whether forced, as in the case of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, or voluntary, as it was for Mr. Godunov. Nureyev, Baryshnikov and others of the ballet; or the musicians Cyril Kondrachin, Rudolf Barchai or Matiaslav Rostropovich — all of who were members of a privileged

cast, not at all the kind to succumb to "mountains of gold or seas of free whiskey."

There is a rush to the values of liberty in the Soviet Union and an exile of the able that may well be hard for Soviet culture to bear. And the causes are always the same: the desire to develop freely, to "dance what I want and when I want," as Mr. Godunov said after having been refused the right to travel for five years. This is enough to explain why Mr. Godunov jumped at the first opportunity — during a Bolshoi tour of the United States — to escape what Maria Plietskaya, the grande dame of Soviet ballet, once admitted was a "veritable dictatorship" within the troupe.

What Soviet artists seek in leaving the grips of their artistic masters is not whiskey, but freedom from artistic genocide born of paralyzed esthetics that are dictated not by the rules of art but by an equally sclerotic ideology.

In other words, what they seek are the basic freedoms that they have the right to demand but that are unthinkable in the Soviet Union, where art is subject to the most dictatorial regulations, where it must follow the requirements of politics — and at times, even of the police — which have entirely different artistic standards.

Legality

Furthermore, the Vlasova-Godunov affair was a full-fledged test of strength between the two nations responsible for peace in the world. Washington made its decision not to go all the way in this case by not using its undisputed right to board the Soviet aircraft and take the dancer outside by force so that she could have a real free choice under no constraint, far from the eyes and presence of the KGB guards.

Yet it is significant that even if

Washington refused to go very far, it sufficed for it to question the legality of the Soviet action to bring about the most serious diplomatic incident in recent times.

President Carter immediately let it be known that he was being led by the developments in the affair as they took place and he even told Mr. Brezhnev about this through the hot line that links them. The sudden tension created by what was basically a minor incident is indicative of the fragile relations between the two superpowers and of the delicate nature of detente that should have been in better shape just after the signing of the SALT-2 accords and the accolades in Vienna.

SALT Issue

Now, just before the U.S. Senate takes up the question of the SALT accords, mutual confidence is more necessary than ever, yet it is very unlikely that the careful maneuvering at Kennedy Airport will turn out to have been enough to bring back a climate of confidence — assuming there ever was one.

What took place between Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Carter at the airport was not a "cas de conscience" but a "test de volonté." Washington would do well to learn to beware of battles that end up with both sides claiming victory, as in the Vlasova case. This incident did not — and could not — result in both a "victory for the principle of the freedom to choose the right to return home or not," as Washington declared, and a "victory for the energetic Soviet stand against U.S. provocation," as Moscow announced.

This victory boast by both sides has overshadowed the defeat of someone in between.

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Americans and Ireland

By Conor Cruise O'Brien

DUBLIN — Interest in Ireland by Irish-American politicians is at present helping Irish Republican Army terrorists more than anything has helped them during the past seven years.

It is self-evident that those minor-league U.S. politicians who support the IRA, openly or deniably, are helping terrorism.

Regrettably, the terrorists are helped even more by words and actions of far more eminent and respected Americans, who condemn the IRA unequivocally while at the same time exerting pressure on Britain to move Northern Ireland away from the United Kingdom and toward unity with the Irish Republic.

High Office

This pressure is coming from Americans of Irish-Catholic descent who hold high office. The most persistently vocal are Gov. Hugh Carey, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., and Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., D-Mass. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., has been more guarded in his utterances, but the great prestige of his name is repeatedly invoked in this campaign of pressure.

To understand the damage already being done by this pressure, and the far more terrible dangers toward which it is pushing Ireland, it is necessary to face steadily one neglected basic fact: The great majority of the population of Northern Ireland want to remain in the United Kingdom, and do not want to be incorporated, with the population of the Republic, in a united Ireland.

Majority's Will

The most recent public-opinion survey, carried out in Northern Ireland last July, with a sample representative of both Roman Catholics and Protestants, shows 74 percent of the respondents wanting British troops to stay in Northern Ireland; 91 percent of the Protestant respondents and 47 percent of Catholics wanted that.

But it is not just a question of one survey: Every general election since the coming of suffrage, nearly 100 years ago, has shown that a strong majority of the people of what is now Northern Ireland wish to stay in the United Kingdom and reject a united Ireland, separate from Britain.

When, therefore, Sen. Moynihan says — as he did in a London broadcast last June — that the United States wants a united Ireland and will not be "endlessly patient" about getting it, he means that the will of that majority is either to be altered, through pressure from Britain, or set aside. Easier said than done.

The majority in Northern Ireland that rejects unity with the Republic is made up mainly, though not exclusively, of Ulster Protestants. Ulster Protestant rejection of the united (Catholic-majority) Ireland is not something superficial or ephemeral: It is long-established, deep-seated and passionate.

The Irish Catholic historical tradition — inherited by Sen. Moynihan and the others — is chronically blind to this fact and is still dominated, as it has been for generations, by the idea that some kind of British initiative can reverse the will of Ulster Protestants.

Cannot Oblige

But Britain cannot do this. It cannot oblige Ulster Protestants to want to leave the United Kingdom and enter a united Ireland, any more than it could oblige the population of the Republic to want to re-enter the United Kingdom. Deep-rooted, historically formed attitudes of people cannot be changed for them by others.

What these Irish-Americans seek to achieve by pressure on Britain cannot therefore be achieved, since Britain, however hard-pressed, cannot deliver a united Ireland.

But, though the pressure cannot have the effect intended, it does have other effects, unintended and altogether noxious.

The first and most obvious effect is the encouragement given to the IRA to keep up the killings — and

to step them up as they so horribly did last month — thus insisting, in their own way, as the Irish-American leaders do in theirs, on the alleged necessity for a united Ireland.

In Theory

In theory, of course, the Irish-American statesmen are offering an alternative to terrorism: a peaceful path toward a united Ireland instead of the path of force.

In practice, however, since the majority in Northern Ireland will neither be forced nor pressured down that path, what happens is that the political pressure and the violence converge, alternate, and fan one another, in an accelerating cycle of destructive activity, a sort of political-military firestorm.

That goes on, as long as the pressure does, and as long as Britain resists the pressure.

If, however, a British government, in weariness and disgust, should begin to yield to the pressure, and to seek to deliver the undeliverable, then the green firestorm will be joined by an Orange one, and we shall have full-scale civil war in all Ireland.

Conor Cruise O'Brien, editor in chief of The Observer of London, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Abiding Optimism Of Carter

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Almost everybody is writing Carter's political obituary days except the president's little band of Georgian helpers helped him here in 1976.

They think the popularity of the press and most prominent politicians may be just as wrong. Carter's chances at the be of the 1980 campaign as the at the start of the 1976 election. "If Jimmy could parlay Georgia into the White House," they say, "think what he with the White House."

They recognize all the arguments on the other side. The peo angry with inflation. All the Democratic bloc are disappointed in him — labor, the blacks and the liberal intellection is a time of unreasonable expectations that nobody in the House can satisfy.

All true, say Carter's advisers, but they seem calm even boldly optimistic. Isn't Jimmy behind Ronald Reagan polls for the first time? Yet answer, but Reagan is too too narrowly conservative to the test of 35 primary elections a long campaign against Carter. Isn't Sen. Edward Kennedy a threat? Yes, they say, they're not going to make it take Jerry Ford made it spent his time in 1976 about Reagan in the primary forgot to get ready for the pl

The one thing that seems to carry them is what they call "longing in the country for leaders" — some big, splashy some guy who could make it gress, the bureaucrats, the sheikhs, the Israelis, and it sian "shape up" and rest primacy of the United States political, military and com conflicts of the world. In somebody like John Conn Texas, who is not like mybo

The Carter intimates re this "leadership issue" as th for problem, and if I ha accurately, they regard Con their major threat. They a cerned about what they i their own public opinion ings, that "Jimmy Carter is man, but... " Maybe too standing, too "nice" to eve too "good" to be president i and savage world.

Infuriates

This argument infuriates Carter people, for they don't see it as Carter or relevant changed world of the 1980s caught, they think in a Catch-22. If he comes on stru, his solution of the energy p or the Middle East problem human rights problem, accused of being too rigid or And if he compromises, accused of being too "weak."

They are particularly con now about the argument that ple think they can take ad of him." His old friend Y Young defies his instruction: United Nations. The Israe same he will tolerate their on the West Bank and Le and that he will continue to Israeli actions he says are "and "immoral." The final recently, and the first whiff cule: even rabbits think th attack him.

It is interesting that th Connally as the major thre Carter re-election, but the people are not alone in this rally still runs far behind i in the popularity polls and e hind the president. But "leadership" issue comes fore, it is Connally who gal appears on the cover of Tim azine this week. For the time Carter's aides concede that thing seems to be going them.

They even agree that, whi might get a compromise agn on the SALT treaty and through the Congress bef primary, there is little cha any major substantive leg that will change their fortune But still they are not pass if Kennedy challenges the dent for the nomination, he win, but in their view, he is l eral for the conservative m the people, and would split ty in the struggle and lose f tion.

Also — and it should ne ignored in dealing with C his confidence is reuced, or the political skills that bro to the White House, but in that even in this secular people may not "believe does, but believe in belie that the "right" as he sec prevail in the end.

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Threat Seen to U.K. Corporate Profits

Monetary Policies Stir Fear by Businessmen

Robert D. Hershey Jr., chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said Britain's new government is like a china shop. He said the government has been complaining of its presumed friends, the Tories, have threatened to pull out of the country since coming to power in May. This fear is now a reality for many companies.

Wood, the producer of chicken tableware, is perhaps the most visible casualty thus far of the government's attempt to root out the unproductive economy. Last week Wedgwood reported a 66 percent drop in its spring quarter, which was attributed to

Italian Says Cosmos May Have Crashed

RRA, Australia, Sept. 7 — An unmanned Soviet satellite, Cosmos 900, may have crashed in Australia today near the U.S. Skylab fell, an astronomer said.

ronomer at the Western Observatory, Dr. I. Niko, observing what could be the satellite's "death" other witnesses reported ring lights near Albany, about three minutes after a meteorite had

a roughly within the re the U.S. space station earlier this summer.

Viet Embassy here said it had no information on the officials of the Australian Science Department that two Cosmos satellites expected to re-enter the atmosphere in September.

Crash Kills 29

Sept. 7 (AP) — Twenty-nine people were killed and four injured yesterday when an airliner they were riding to a stream. Most of the victims were students who had been on their vacation in the field hands in the Nile

what the company called the "inflated" pound and nearly one-quarter to the higher cost of borrowing money.

A key part of the Conservative strategy has been to raise interest rates to near record levels; and this, together with Britain's reserves of North Sea oil, has sent the pound soaring. Companies like Wedgwood, which exports between 55 and 60 percent of its output, are severely squeezed.

Interest Rates
"High interest rates allied to 16 percent inflation as well as the appreciation of sterling: this three-pronged attack on our margins takes a lot of fighting," Sir Arthur said.

Britain, which sends a far higher percentage of its goods and services abroad than even Japan, is more dependent on exports than any other major industrial country.

Wedgwood's problems are made more acute by the fact that about half its foreign sales are in the United States. The shrunken value of the dollar has caused losses for its American distributor, and also has reduced sales to American tourists at its London retail outlets.

The pound, which was valued at about \$2.05 at the end of March, soared to more than \$2.30 in late July and now stands at \$2.25. That amounts to a price increase to Americans of almost 10 percent for British goods.

Pessimism Grows

A recent survey showed that executives here were never more pessimistic about the prospects for British exports. And last week the National Institute of Economic and Social Research forecast a balance-of-payments deficit of nearly \$4 billion this year. By contrast, three months ago the organization was predicting a surplus of more than \$4 billion.

Although the government is known to be worried about the effects of its interest-rate policy — the Bank of England's minimum lending rate, which is equivalent to the prime rate in the United States, is 14 percent — it has been reluctant to take strong measures to hold the value of the pound down. This reflects a belief that British industry must be forced to become more productive and should concentrate more on products in which quality and reliability of delivery, not price, are paramount.

"If high sterling remains, then a company has no alternative but to grit its teeth and become more

efficient," said an official of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., one of Britain's biggest companies.

Other giants that are worried about their markets include Courtaulds Ltd., a textiles company, and B.L. Ltd., the automaker that formerly was known as British Leyland.

Rolls-Royce Ltd., the state-owned producer of jet engines, has many contracts denominated in dollars that are valued at levels far below the current rate for sterling. It has calculated, according to one report, that each one-cent rise in the pound could cost it more than \$3 million in revenue from current production.

The government hopes that it will not have to squeeze profit margins and jeopardize investment for very long, but its strategy is already causing much pain to industry.

Voters Abroad Should Register Now, U.S. Urges

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (IHT) — U.S. officials have reminded citizens abroad that six states are holding statewide elections on Nov. 6 and urged those who claim residency in those states to register now so that they can vote by absentee ballot.

The officials said that elections for governor, lieutenant governor and state legislators will be held in Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi; for state legislators and county and local officials in New Jersey and Virginia; and for state judges in Pennsylvania.

Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia accept the Federal Postcard Application form to register.

Pioneer 11 Finds a New Moon Around Saturn: No. 11

By John Noble Wilford

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Sept. 7 (NYT) — Pioneer 11 scientists reported yesterday that the spacecraft discovered an 11th moon orbiting Saturn and another tenuous ring of debris circling the planet, the seventh such feature.

The new moon is about 56,000 miles out from Saturn's cloud tops and about 4,000 miles inside the orbit of Janus, which had been the innermost known satellite. It is being officially designated as 1979 S-1, or the first new moon of Saturn to be discovered in 1979.

The new ring, the "G" ring, was found in a region between the orbits of Rhea and Titan, well beyond the rings that are visible in Earth-based telescopes.

Further analysis of Pioneer's radio transmissions revealed that the Soviet satellite orbiting the Earth had not, as had been feared earlier this week, wiped out temperature

measurements of Saturn's largest moon, Titan. Radio interference from the Soviet satellite came before, not during, the temperature data transmissions, project officials announced.

Noisy Transmission

Even though some of the crucial data were received at the Ames Research Center here, Dr. Andrew Ingersoll of the California Institute of Technology said that the transmission was still "noisy" and that it would be impossible to determine Titan's surface temperatures and thus answer questions about the possibility of some form of life existing there.

The data from the infrared radiometer, Ingersoll said, were degraded by the combined effects of a solar storm and poor land transmissions from the tracking station in Spain to the Ames center.

Because the spacecraft's trajectory was still ill-defined after its flight

by Saturn, scientists were mistaken in thinking that the Titan data were part of the transmissions ground out by the Soviet satellite. They said that they were just not sure at what time the Pioneer was transmitting the Titan data. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration conceded Tuesday that its failure to alert the Soviet Union of its plans led to the earlier radio interference problem.

The spacecraft apparently came within 1,000 to 1,500 miles of the new moon — a near miss by planetary standards.

Based on the new moon's effectiveness in absorbing high-energy radiation, Dr. John Simpson of the University of Chicago who first observed the object, estimated that its size was about 100 to 375 miles in diameter. This would make it about the same size or larger than Janus, its nearest neighbor.

Dr. Edward Smith of the Jet Pro-

pulsion Laboratory said that, because the object perturbed magnetic-field measurements it must be composed of ice or metal, "something that is a reasonable electric conductor." The inner moons of Saturn are believed to be largely icy.

Dr. James Trainor of the Goddard Space Flight Center reported the discovery of the so-called "G" ring based on interference patterns seen in the spacecraft's observations of radiation. The ring material can act as a radiation shield.

The new ring is perhaps as much as 600,000 miles away from Saturn. The outer edge of the visible rings is only 48,000 miles out.

The G ring is the second new ring discovered by Pioneer. Earlier, a narrow F ring was visible in Pioneer images, beginning about 2,000 miles outside the heretofore outer visible ring. The letter designations for the rings indicate their sequence of discovery, not their location.

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Obituaries

Antoinette Slovik, Widow Executed U.S. Soldier

From Agency Dispatches

T. Sept. 7 — Antoinette Slovik, the widow of the only U.S. soldier shot for desertion since World War II, died today of cancer. She had been in the hospital to obtain death benefits, but the government blocked her claim.

lived — bedridden — in order to obtain government benefits. She said the U.S. government had blocked her claim because of her husband's service in the Soviet Army.

Antoinette Slovik, 72, was born in Poland. She married Pvt. Slovik's Army unit, would continue to clear the record, was executed in France after being convicted of desertion during the war. Slovik was the only one executed.

Pierre Pouyade, N. France, Sept. 7 — French Air Force Gen. Pouyade, 68, commander of "audio-Niemen" fighter

squadron that fought alongside the Soviet Air Force in World War II, died today in nearby Bandol.

The Normandie-Niemen squadron, equipped with Soviet-built aircraft, lost 70 of its 110 pilots between 1943 and the end of the war. It remained a symbol of French-Soviet friendship. Gen. Pouyade was awarded the Lenin prize in 1977.

Guy Bolton, LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP) — Guy Bolton, 94, who wrote more than 50 plays and musicals including "Lady Be Good," "Anything Goes," and "Anastasia," died at Goring-on-Thames, 50 miles northwest of London, it was announced yesterday.

Eloise Beer, MIAMI, Sept. 7 (UPI) — Author-artist Eloise "Lis" Beer, 75, died Wednesday. Mrs. Beer was best known for her paintings. In 1931, she founded an art colony on the island of Sark between England and France. She also wrote "This is My Island," a novel written on Sark, and "Stones for Bread," a book of poetry.

Richard R. Bower, LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7 (UPI) — Richard R. Bower, 83, a computer scientist who headed the Remington Rand team that developed Univac, one of the world's first marketable computers, died Tuesday. He was president and chairman of United Engineering Manufacturing, Inc. from 1958 until its sale to General Electric in 1959.

Pierre Pouyade, N. France, Sept. 7 — French Air Force Gen. Pouyade, 68, commander of "audio-Niemen" fighter

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Young Feels His Absence Won't Alter U.S. Policy



Andrew Young

Andrew Young, who will soon leave his position as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, believes that U.S. policy on southern Africa will survive his resignation. In an interview in New York with Jonathan Power, a regular columnist for the International Herald Tribune, Young revealed how close he feels that U.S.-British diplomacy came to making a deal with South Africa on Rhodesia — and why it failed.

Young also predicted mounting U.S. pressure on South Africa and criticized Israeli policy toward the Palestinian Arabs.

Power: The State Department publicly maintains African policy will not change once you've gone. Are you so sanguine?

Young: I really am. But I don't intend to be less involved. Until now, I chose to work through the State Department; I seldom went directly to the president. But now I am a free man. I can go to whoever I wish.

Q: American policy appears to be withdrawing from involvement in Rhodesia. Are the reins being given to Mrs. Thatcher?

A: The only thing that I think now may be different in the whole Africa equation is that I always felt that South Africa was only giving lip service to the idea of majority rule in Rhodesia and Namibia. That they were waiting for a Conservative government in Britain. But now a Conservative government has come to power and has perceived the national interest of the United Kingdom. I think this means, in effect, that time has run out for South Africa.

Q: Have the early promises of the Carter administration saying the United States was committed to pushing for majority rule in South Africa begun to disappear over the horizon?

A: I don't think so. I think that there has been a very logical and gradual progression in our relations with South Africa, largely around Namibia [South-West Africa]. I think we're rapidly approaching a showdown. It will either go toward increased cooperation or increased tension between the West and South Africa. And I would certainly hope that it would go in the former direction. By and large we've given South Africa the benefit of every doubt. [But] I think that our Africa policy is locked so clearly in with our political and economic self-interest that it's almost inevitable. Even if, God forbid, Ronald Reagan did become president I don't think that our policies toward South Africa could change significantly.

Q: Will the West, come October or November, be forced to use some sort of limited sanctions against South Africa?

A: Especially if you put the emphasis on the word "limited," yes, I can see that. Limited, very specifically related to the problem of Namibia with a definite time schedule attached to it — I think is very probable, or possible.

Underestimated Events

Q: What went wrong with the earlier Anglo-American plan for Rhodesia which you and [former British Foreign Secretary] David Owen worked on?

A: I think we underestimated events in South Africa. We always thought that South Africa was the heart of the problem, and we felt that South Africa was willing to give us enough support to make a Rhodesia solution possible. I think that was probably true of [former South African] Prime Minister [John] Vorster. But then came Steven Biko's death, then Vorster's illness, then the shake-up in the government and the succession crisis with P.W. Botha. Connie Mulder's information scandal. It's been one thing after another. That has paralyzed progress both in Namibia and in Rhodesia. There is no question that it disrupted the beginnings of a possible understanding with Prime Minister Vorster.

Q: The Tanzanian president, Julius Nyerere, has told me that if the West had been tough with South Africa and Rhodesia, the Anglo-American compromise plan could have been implemented.

A: That's true, but it's only part of the truth. We were working with South Africa on both Rhodesia and Namibia. We had decided that since Rhodesia was the primary responsibility of Britain, the case for us taking action against South Africa on Rhodesia was not nearly as strong as the case was with Namibia. So with South Africa we concentrated on pushing for a settlement in Namibia. But while the Patriotic Front was somewhat forthcoming in the Rhodesian talks, SWAPO [the South-West African People's Organization] in the Namibian talks was just about as difficult and stubborn as South Africa.

Q: Are you saying that you allowed the real chance that was offered to make the Anglo-American agreement stick was allowed to drift away because of the deadlock on Namibia?

A: Yes, and because too we were in a supportive role in Rhodesia. The pace was more or less determined by the British government. There was always a desire on the part of Britain to avoid any confrontation with South Africa because of the economic connections.

Q: But the price of waiting for Namibia and for the British to move was to see the Rhodesia situation deteriorate that much further?

A: To be more heavy-handed than we were would simply have strengthened the forces of reaction within South Africa. South Africa has a nearly self-sufficient economy... it could probably survive for many years in isolation from the West. That is not a comfortable prospect for me. I don't want South Africa to get more stubborn... Though I may take a little more time, by and large we are moving at the pace which history presents us.

Q: You were relegated to a backseat on Anglo-U.S. diplomacy in Rhodesia because of some of your more outspoken comments criticizing British policy.

A: I thought [Britain] was trying to engineer a new version of the internal settlement which would have left out Robert Mugabe [who leads one wing of the Patriotic Front]. I think the most valuable thing that we've gotten out of our policy over the last two-and-a-half years is the close working relationship we've established with the Front-line states and also the close working relationship they have developed with each other. I think in the long run that provides a political solidarity which the West very much needs. So to try to engineer a settlement in Rhodesia that might prove disruptive to that Front-line relationship, I felt, was only to escalate the war. Although British policy might have been successful in involving Joshua Nkomo [who leads the other wing of the Patriotic Front] I always felt that Robert Mugabe's forces were militarily stronger. Moreover, they were intellectually more determined.

Q: You don't regret that you didn't have more political influence in the administration?

A: No. I think the only thing that has not gone as I've wanted in Africa is our relationship with Angola. Elsewhere my regrets are that we did not move quickly to normalize our relations with Vietnam and with Cuba. I think many of our foreign-policy problems in Africa and Southeast Asia have been an outgrowth of our not having relations with Vietnam and Cuba. That's probably the one thing that Zbigniew Brzezinski [President Carter's national security adviser] and I really disagree on — the role of the Cubans in Angola. I think he believes, whether it be the Cubans in Angola or the Vietnamese in Cambodia, we should try to make them pay a price for their intervention... I think it's in all our interests to neutralize the dependence of Cuba and Vietnam on the Soviet Union.

Q: Why didn't you press faster for recognition of Angola?

A: There'd been the difficult question of timing. In our press Angola was always hooked up with the Cuban situation. Anytime anything was done anywhere that could be attributed to the Cubans it affected our relations with Angola.

Q: Why didn't you use your influence to cut through that?

A: Our own domestic politics produced a number of constraints which I understood too well. We had some other significant battles then that were very critical to the administration, the most important being the Panama Canal. I remember when the president went to Nigeria, in April, 1978, he was in the midst of trying to round up Senate votes to ratify the Panama Canal treaties. He was not going ahead with the Panama Canal treaties and had the events in Nicaragua escalated as rapidly as they did with Panama still a hostile force, we would have been facing possible warfare throughout Central America. That would have certainly forced some kind of military intervention on our part... To this day I can't think of anything that I would have done differently.

Q: Now let's talk about the Middle East. Don't you think that there is legitimacy in the Israeli fear that some sort of autonomy or state for the Palestinians on the West Bank would merely be used as a base to push against Israel?

A: I'm absolutely sure that there is that fear and that it is a legitimate fear. But that fear must be balanced against the fear of what happens to Israel's economy in a continued state of warfare. And what happens to Israel's supporters as a result of increasing power emerging in the developing world and in the oil-producing, dollar-collecting countries.

Q: Don't you think that any weakening of Israel's position would make Soviet involvement in the Middle East more direct and pose more of a threat to the West's oil supply?

A: No. I think first of all that the only entree the Soviets have in the Middle East is brought about by the frustrations of the Arab world in dealing with the problem of Palestinian rights. It's the inability of the West to deal with the Palestinian question that creates the kind of temptation that I think might lure the Soviets into the situation.

Q: You are regarded as an architect of recent U.S. foreign policy. Don't you regard the U.S. delay in condemning the Somali invasion of Ethiopia in 1977 as a delay which may have helped open up Ethiopia to Soviet influence?

A: There really was not enough to work with politically in either country... I think that's one of those situations that we're going to be living with for many years to come. It's like saying, had we taken a position on the Western Sahara, would it have made any difference? I don't think so... these situations have a logic of their own, which even superpowers can only influence either by slow, day-to-day political and economic activity or by massive military intervention. But looking at the Soviets' massive military involvement in the Ethiopian-Somali situation, it is obvious that it has not worked.

Coping With the Inflation Squeeze in Britain

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON (WP) — Snapshots of middle-class British families coping with the inflationary squeeze:

The wife of a National Health Service physician in North London makes many of her family's clothes and buys much of the rest from discount shops. Their family of four is spending a three-week vacation in Italy and France this summer, but they are camping out to avoid costly hotels and restaurants.

Derek, the service manager of an auto dealership in southern England, and his wife, Margaret, a teacher, live with their two children in a recently built suburban home and drive two cars. But one of the cars is owned by Derek's employer.

To meet the mortgage payments on their house, bought three years ago for \$50,000 and now worth twice as much, this two-income family has had to budget carefully, give up vacations for several years, eat out only at Christmas and occasionally substitute cheaper frozen dinners for the traditional Sunday beef roast.

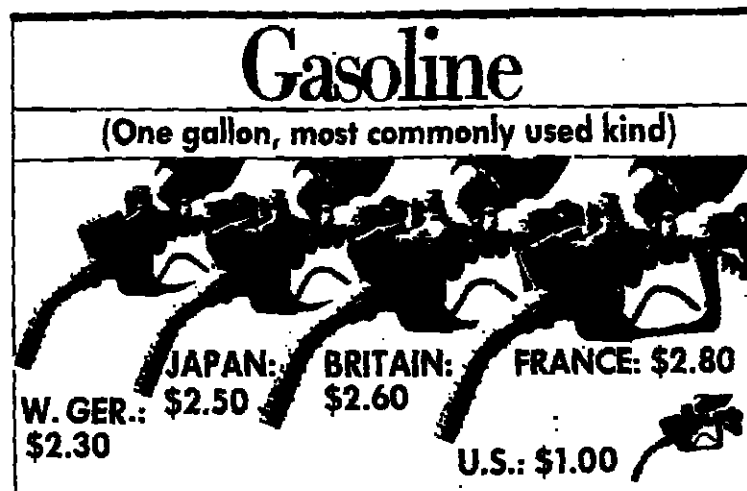
"When I was a little girl, we always had a Sunday joint of beef," Margaret said. "But we can't always afford one now. I guess we seem middle-class because of our house and cars, but I don't feel middle-class."

John, a local government housing official, and his wife, Sue, a psychiatric social worker who quit her job when their baby was born a few months ago, live in a rambling Victorian house in South London bought for just \$10,000 seven years ago.

To make ends meet, despite their home's bargain price and low mortgage, they are valuing the house themselves and renting out several rooms to boarders. They grow their own vegetables in the back yard and cook for friends rather than meeting them at restaurants. They have put aside dreams of traveling abroad. Since they have only one car, John commutes 40 miles to work by bicycle.

"We are not very materialistic and possessions are not central to our lives," Sue said.

'Perks,' Vegetable Gardens, Cheap Vacations



Economic-comparison illustrations for five leading industrialized nations were prepared by The Washington Post.

"John says riding his bicycle to work is good exercise and we enjoy growing our vegetables in the back yard."

"But I guess we're making a virtue out of necessity. It could cost John £2 [\$4.50] a day to take the underground to work, and that would make a difference. We save wherever we can."

Not everyone in Britain's middle class is feeling the squeeze of relatively low salaries and fast-rising prices. But some of those who say they have not been hurt by inflation nevertheless seem content with less than their occupations might suggest.

"My salary has increased faster than the rate of inflation," said a London management consultant who lives in a pleasant northwestern suburb just beyond trendy Hampstead. He and his wife have one car, buy meals out once or twice a month and have one preschool-age child. A colleague of his, however, is having

trouble managing both city and country homes, two cars and school tuition for two children.

Other business executives, middle-level managers, doctors, lawyers, salesmen and better-paid, skilled workers manage affluent-looking lifestyles only with the "perks" and package deals on which more and more middle-class Britons now depend: company cars, even company clothes and home furnishings, expense-account lunches, dinners and theater and concert tickets, and packaged vacations in Britain or elsewhere in Europe.

According to several businessmen and recent studies here, expense-account padding also has become widespread.

"The British were scrupulously honest about such things until recently, but it's all changing," said an advertising executive who acknowledged writing off a variety of nonbusiness lunches and dinners and other expenses. "It saddens me, but I do it, too. I was raised to be honest, but with taxes and prices the way they are, I have to."

There are a variety of other "perks" that companies here give their executives, managers and top salesmen and skilled workers because of government restrictions on pay increases and the high portion of additional wages that is lost to taxes.

The most widespread perk is the company car. Two of every three new cars sold in Britain are company cars. Yet most of them are used much less for company business, if at all, than for commuting and family driving.

The British Ford Cortina has become such an ubiquitous company-family car that status-conscious businessmen who do not want their neighbors to know their only car is owned by the company have begun demanding and getting more prestigious vehicles.

As a result, the roads of this low-wage, high-price country are filled with expensive Austins, Rovers, Jaguars, BMWs and Mercedes, a great many of which are not owned by their proud drivers.

Company Furniture

Derek, the auto dealership service manager, drives a new \$14,000 car, provided along with gasoline, by his company. His wife drives their own Volkswagen to the school where she teaches.

"We could never afford my husband's car," she said, "or two cars of any kind, even though they're a necessity."

Many executives and middle managers also are provided with free meals in a staff dining room, which they consider away from the raffish, have their clothes bought by the company, and even rent their home furniture and appliances from the company, later buying them "secondhand" at bargain prices. All this makes the high inflation and tax rates easier to bear for a steadily growing number of businessmen here.

Except for a brief respite last year, Britain has suffered one of the highest inflation rates among major industrialized countries since 1973. "The last year before inflation turned from being a nuisance into being a major menace," according to Patrick Hulbert, a former London Sunday Telegraph financial editor, in his book "The Decline and Fall of the Middle Class."

Inflation increased here at twice the rate in France, two to three times the rate in the United States and four times that in West Germany.

Taken by Surprise

"We had no idea in the 1960s that things would ever change this way," said Norman Rebanks, a lawyer in a suburb of Manchester. "There was only gradual inflation. Price increases seemed so small."

Rebanks said that the price of gasoline seemed always to stay around the equivalent of 70 cents a gallon. Then, during the 1970s, it shot up to more than \$2.50. Automobiles that cost \$1,500 to \$2,000 here in the early 1970s, and seemed to be much better made, now cost \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Food, much of which must be imported into Britain and is inflated in price by Common Market agricultural subsidies, has become particularly expensive. Without eating a single

meal out, the average middle-class or middle-class family spends more on food on anything else, including shelter. Beef costs more than \$2 a pound for roast. Most chicken and fish cost more a pound, milk 70 cents a quart, and eggs to \$2 a dozen.

Salaries, particularly for manager professional positions, are only about those in the United States, France, West Germany, or Scandinavia. Top business executives earn as little as \$30,000 a year. Middle managers and top salesmen average \$15 to \$20,000, the same as the best-paid workers.

The very highest civil servants and a few of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's are paid annual salaries of \$21 to \$30,000. Few physicians working on National Health Service earn more than

Burden of Taxes

The average annual family income wealthiest 10 percent of Britain's households \$25,000, with two or more wage earners. Many of these households, married men, form the fastest growing segment of the work force and account for 78 percent of the country's part-time workers.

Even after Mrs. Thatcher's recent income tax cuts, middle-class and upper-middle-class families are taxed more heavily than in the United States or outside of Scandinavia.

So it was not surprising that 79 percent of a sample of Britons questioned in 1977 EEC survey said they were forced to live on less money than they had in 1974. They thought they should be able to afford.

Two of every five upper-income earners said that they were forced to cut spending for vacations and leisure activities.

It costs as much to fly from London to Rome or Stockholm by regular fare as it does to fly from London to New York. Package vacation to beach resort holidays in Europe have tripled in price since 1975. A number of British vacationers are out staying with relatives or friends, to "self-catering" resorts where they stay by doing their own housekeeping at the

London theater tickers, once a real entertainment bargain, now cost from \$4 for the worst seat to \$15 or more best.

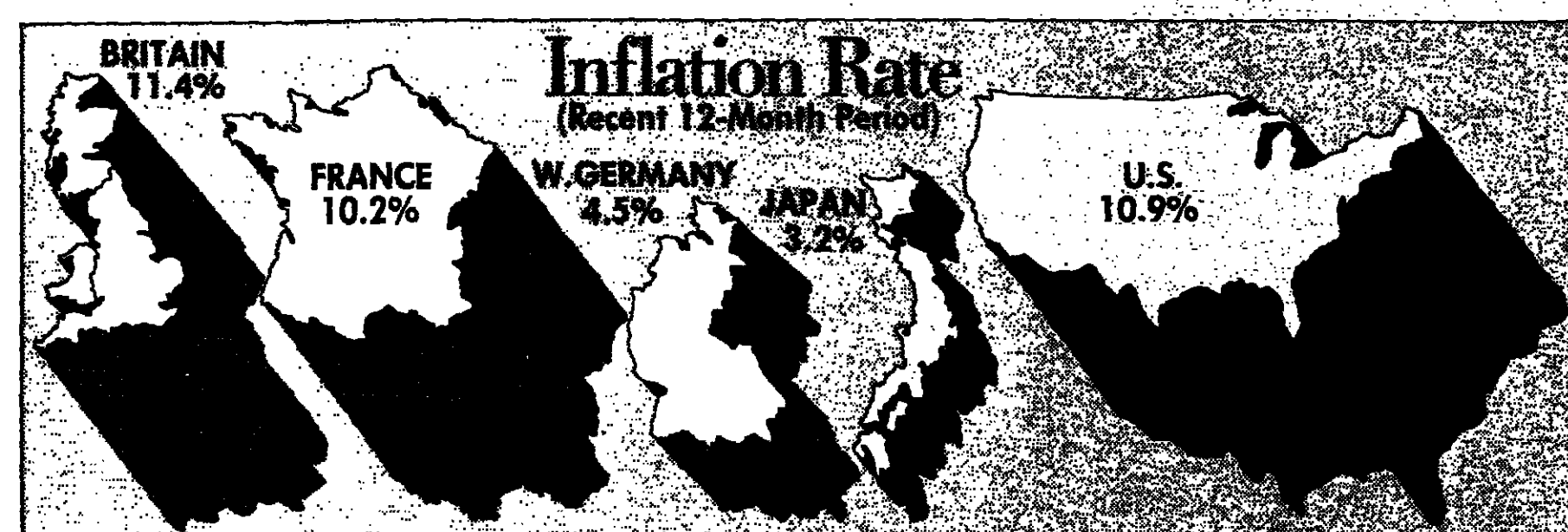
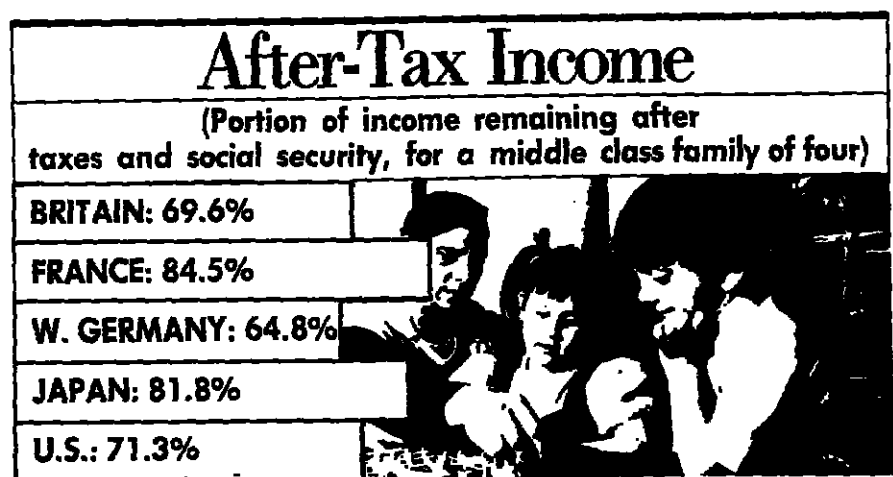
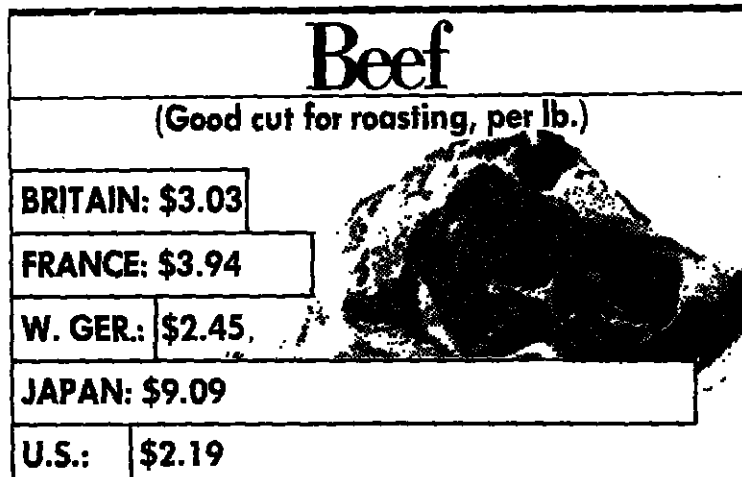
A meal for two with drinks and w fashionable, moderately priced restaurant costs \$20 to \$40 at lunch and \$40 to \$60 at dinner. Even in pubs, the neighborhood of cheap drink and food, local beer is at least 80 cents a pint and cheese sandwich \$1.

A big hedge against inflation is real estate. Housing prices have rapidly increased in this decade, soaring above inflation increases and stock prices. The average in Britain cost about \$10,000 in 1970, a more than \$45,000 today.

In the London area, a house with four bedrooms in middle-class and up neighborhoods of the city's suburbs sells for \$100,000 to \$200,000. Apartments the same size rent for \$600 a month in the suburbs and much less in the city, where only furnished apartments are available.

The proportion of British families in their homes is steadily rising toward the middle-class. Lower-middle-class and working-class families are being squeezed out of the housing market. Mrs. Thatcher's offer to sell them land at discount prices with subsidized mortgages. Mrs. Thatcher and her Conservative were voted into power here earlier with significant help from both traditional Conservative middle-class voters and workers who discovered that the mid-tax and price squeeze took away most of the expected gain as they climbed the ladder.

Mrs. Thatcher's success and tenure in office may well be determined by her to fulfill campaign promises to a squeeze with more income tax cuts and eventual reduction of the inflation rate.





International Education

History Courses Taught Without a National Bias

By Anita Mintz

WASHINGTON, D.C. (IHT) — In 1948, Dorothy Goodman, major from Bryn Mawr, Europe as a member of a Student Service Fund mission to help a few of countless displaced persons find their way to new lives. She saw people living in a fairy tale Austrian castle, at night, she and her co-ed walked of world peace. When she visited the refugee camp, she saw people living in a fairy tale Austrian castle, at night, she and her co-ed walked of world peace. When she visited the refugee camp, she saw people living in a fairy tale Austrian castle, at night, she and her co-ed walked of world peace.

By comparison, in many areas of the United States, the study of history — usually American history — is required only in fifth, eighth, and eleventh or twelfth grades. Thus, many Americans graduate from high school with only scant knowledge of any history other than their own.

According to Mrs. Goodman, the warning of history in American schools, especially chronological history, has largely been due to wide acceptance of the newer discipline of "social studies," which joins history to anthropology, civics and geography, and focuses on societies and movements rather than on the evolutionary process of history. Mrs. Goodman is hoping the curriculum will also help to restore a firm backbone of chronology to history teaching.

Before writing the curriculum, Mrs. Goodman tried to learn as much as possible about how others teach history. They contacted educators in more than 140 countries, asking for samples of history curricula and texts of stories and legends traditionally told to young children. Responses came from more than half, including the Soviet Union, and the textual material they received now constitutes a unique information bank of history curricula.

Analyzing the curricula, Mrs. Goodman found that with the exception of a few small countries — for example, Costa Rica — each nation first teaches a version of its own history, then generally a self-serving one, then adds its version of histories of other areas as these histories cross their own. The historians concluded that they couldn't write a narrative of world history by combining national history syllabuses.

WIS also looked into two earlier attempts by educators to cross national boundaries: UNESCO's "History of Mankind," then available only in French, and the European Community Schools in developing curricula for schools in the then six member countries. But the historians had to discard both as potential models because they found that wherever there was a disagreement between member nations, both projects glossed over the situation.

So, in 1975, with the blessings of these institutions, and of the International Council of the Americas (Continued on Page 125)

'Interaction Rates,' Programmed Responses

By David Bodanis

PARIS (IHT) — Although Plato to the Athenians in togas, he now comes to the students at the University of Paris as a shiny metal box with a screen on top. It is the mocking acronym of a university's rather simplified language lab. But scientists now believe machines presently in use in the laboratory have improved so much that of the century, they will be in teaching as well as in the laboratory. The student's relation to the machine, in an individualized way, is a new concept in education.

Video-accessing will get its first commercial use late in 1980, in a program General Motors is working on for the retraining of its engineers. Studies prepared for GM showed that students in ordinary engineering classes get a chance to interrupt the teacher only about once an hour, while with video-accessing the rate is closer to once a minute.

Another use for video-accessing will be in Middle Eastern countries, where more animate pedagogues can be imported from the West only at tremendous cost. A teacher with an annual salary of \$25,000 dollars costs about \$60,000 to send to the Mideast, according to a spokesman at the EEC education office in Brussels. Industry sources are confident that a complete video-accessing system will market for a tenth that price by the mid 1980s.



A group of international students in front of the chateau at St. Germain-en-Laye.

Variations on the Theme of Discipline

PARIS (IHT) — Kids themselves are not always averse to the stricter discipline of an old-fashioned school. This seems to be the message of the following roundtable discussion between six children with varied international backgrounds. Five attend the Lycee International at St. Germain-en-Laye; one, Shelley Lissman, 12, has reached 5th grade in the American system. Fredrik Edstrom, 15, and his sister Louise, 12, were schooled in Sweden until they arrived in Paris in 1977. Andrea Manenti, 12, arrived from Italy a year ago, and Indrani Ramprasad, 12, attended international schools in New York, Denmark and Sweden before she came to Paris. The most traveled is Paul Mizrahi, 13, who has a Swedish mother and a French father, and who has attended French schools in Tokyo and London.

At the Lycee International, they follow courses in French for the most part, with a supplementary six hours a week in their national "sections." For these they are taught according to the systems of their home countries. French children have the option of choosing from one of the eight sections, which include Swedish, Portuguese, German, British and American.

Andrea: "On my first day at the Lycee International, I found it very strange. There were no Italians in my class, and I had no one to talk to. I just sat on my bench alone."

Louise: "There were other Swedish children in my class, but they were all boys, so I was on my own. The teachers mimed, and it wasn't too difficult to understand. It must be very difficult for the teachers — there are many kids who don't understand anything! But now I have an English friend, and we speak French together."

Fredrik: "In Sweden the teachers didn't do any work. One of my teachers spent half of his time bawling us out. When you asked a teacher questions, she'd say, 'I have no time right now. Get on with your test.' And you learned things through booklets. No one explains things to you."

Shelley: "I work best when I work on my own. Some people don't like that, but I find it's better. Going at the same pace as the others is sometimes too slow for me. It holds me back. I prefer to go along through the workbooks as fast as I want."

Fredrik: "Here the teacher writes everything on the blackboard. In Sweden they don't use the blackboard at all."

Louise: "We have to write all through the class in the Lycee. But in Sweden, the teachers say, 'Today we won't do math. We'll talk.' There is more homework here. I don't like to have too much, or it's tiring. I get headaches, and some times I start to cry."

Indrani: "If the French teachers say there will be a test, there is a test. But if the American teachers say it, they come in the next day and say they haven't prepared the sheets yet."

Louise: "If you aren't so intelligent, the French teachers say that you haven't worked hard enough."

Fredrik: "In Sweden, the kids laugh at you if you want to work."

Paul: "You are almost forced not to work. But here, everyone works because they know that if they don't, they will have to leave the Lycee. I think in France we are perhaps more responsible."

Indrani: "In New York, you could do anything in class. Sometimes the teacher would say, 'Be quiet,' and no one would pay attention. Or the kids would say, 'I don't feel like answering any questions today.'"

—V.E.

Adjusting to the New School

By Vicky Elliott

PARIS (IHT) — This year, Olivier Clark flunked his Baccalaureat. An articulate 19-year-old with an American father, a French mother and an option on a British passport, Olivier has had a checkered educational career shuttling between French and American schools. He has very definite views on the subject, and the French educational system obviously does not suit him very well.

"An American 18-year-old hasn't had the culture of a badly taught kid in the French system. But in the States, the emphasis is on developing your personality, and you may turn out an interesting person, if not a competent one. In France, education is a mind game, designed to train up carbon-copy bureaucrats. It doesn't shape you to be yourself. You have to be a strong character, or have had a glimpse of something else if you don't want to be pressed into the mold."

Privileged Backgrounds

Olivier puts in broad terms the central issues of a debate that affects many children whose parents' career has obliged them to switch from school to school all over the world. Some, confused by the trial of having to learn the ritual of a new school over and over again, founder on the way. But kids are, after all, an adaptable version of the human race, and for many, the experience is an enriching one. It is often integrating into life at home again that proves more of a problem.

By and large, these itinerant school-swappers enjoy the built-in advantage of privileged backgrounds. Traveling with their parents, they quickly pick up the social and language skills which can be useful to them later. But the choice of a school can be crucial to their personal growth, and as Olivier pointed out, the wrong move can be damaging.

At the primary school level, the differences in the major school systems are most dramatic. A French primary school infant is rocketed out of the cozy atmosphere of his *maternelle*, where almost all he does is play, into a formal schoolroom atmosphere. Multilevel grouping

and open classes are all but unknown, and the children hunch over their desks as they labor with their reading and mathematics.

Nicola Thorold, an English 14-year-old who went to primary school at the Lycee International in London, points up the difference. "We had more work than play, and there was much more homework to do. My friends at other English schools were always playing games and going to museums, while we didn't leave the classroom."

Freedom

But, according to a French primary school teacher who works in an international school, the freedom that Anglo-Saxon children have is not always used to its full extent. "They are allowed to do a lot of things, but it is not obvious that they learn about a subject in more depth. They work more freely, but more superficially too. On the other hand, the French system has always stressed the intellectual side of education over the physical, and it is true that American and British schools are more balanced in that respect."

The varying levels of discipline in the schools they have attended is one of the first ways children distinguish them. Maura Sullivan, who left Paris for Washington in 1976, spent three months in a public school before she asked to be put back into the Lycee Francais there. "In the American school, no one did any work, and there was no discipline," she says. "We didn't work well, and what we did was superficial and uninteresting." Back in France again, she is at home in a Catholic girls' school. "We do more, we learn more, and it's more satisfying," she says.

But for an American child, being broken into the rigors of the French system can be painful. One Swedish parent complains that the French teachers in the international school that her daughter attends is too hard on the children. "It's sad when Indra comes home, having tried to do her best to cope with the biology and physics in an unfamiliar language, and the teachers simply shrug their shoulders."

Warning

Bill Moon, who is about to establish an international section of the Complexe Scolaire Sofia-Antipolis in Cannes, says that he often warns English-speaking parents not to misunderstand the blunt way a French teacher will scar a piece of work with corrections and underlinings, and add the comment "Nul" (zero) at the end. "The attitude towards the kids is different. They are commenting on the paper, not the kid himself. But they can go out and have a coffee with him afterward."

Anglo-Saxon schools tend not to

put as much emphasis on presentation of work as their French counterparts. Good handwriting is at least of a premium, and bad spellers are not so heavily penalized. An American teacher who used to work in an international school recalled the case of one tone deaf student who had a serious problem with both pronunciation and spelling. "The child's intelligence showed through all the same, but his French teachers refused to recognize it. They were much less tolerant of slight physical handicaps than the English-speaking teachers."

The final day of judgment arrives at the time of the terminal exams in each educational system. The American credit system favors a piecemeal approach, with a wide range of courses open to everyone. In England, the syllabus narrows down to two or three subjects for A Level at age 16 or 17. Multiple choice tests are kept to a minimum, and the regular essay writing A levels entail can be a useful asset in the future. The French Baccalaureat is a do or die ordeal, where eight subjects have to be presented in a single series of exams.

Pressure

There is no doubt that the pressure of working for their final goal motivates students for the Baccalaureat. The competition in France for the plum courses of Math and Science can only be described as cut-throat. Johnny Smyth, an English 17-year-old who has had a French education in Washington and Paris, says: "It's a case of nerves, whether you can hold on." (This June he was advised to indicate he was foreign to the Baccalaureat examiners by peering his papers with aides like: "According to my compatriot Hobbes...")

The Procrustean bed of the Baccalaureat ensures a high average standard, but can be hard not only on the less intelligent student but on the highly gifted one as well, whose progress is impeded by the rigid curriculum. One advantage of the American system's more leisurely approach, as Mr. Moon puts it, is that "even after the most disastrous high-school career, the kid can wake up at the university level. And if one chooses wisely," he adds "it is possible to get a very good education within the fluid framework of the American system."

But its emphasis on the development of personality can be a strain too. Mary Harron, who left primary school in Canada for a girls' school in London, recalls: "Americans put great emphasis on being popular at school. I found it a welcome relief to leave all that behind." Mr. Moon concurs: "I find it refreshing when the kids start concentrating on doing their papers well and stop worrying about themselves."

U.S. Schools in Europe Feel Effects of Change

By Gary Yerkey

BRUSSELS (IHT) — Scores of American schools in Europe founded in boom times two decades ago, when American businessmen were beginning to feel the winds of change.

Faced with a steep decline in recent years of the American presence on the continent, the schools — often labeled "international" but historically American in orientation — are being forced to reexamine their approach to education in order to attract non-Americans to fill slots left by Yanks gone home. Some schools could be threatened with closure if a solution to the problem is not found soon. Many observers say, however, that at best the solution will be slow in coming, at worst that it doesn't exist.

"In the seven years I've been here," says Dr. Albert J. Perrelli, Superintendent of the International School of Brussels, "the percentage of Americans in our student body has dropped from 78 percent to about 65 percent this year."

In the past, the slow drain of Americans has been offset by an increase in non-American enrollment. But this year, due partly to the opening of a new Japanese school in Brussels, total enrollment, steady at about 1000 since 1973, has fallen by nearly 8 percent, "significant development," according to Dr. Perrelli, who is one of the overseas schools system's most experienced administrators. ISB, set up in 1951, was initially almost all American.

Similarly, a pattern of shrinking American numbers exists at most other "international" schools, including Vienna's American International School, which opened 20 years ago as a place having few non-American students but that now has only 55 percent Americans in its student body of about 650. "We've seen a drop in our American population at the school of about 1 percent per year since 1973," says AIS's director, Robert L. Ater.

Change

"The school is changing, no question," Mr. Ater emphasizes. "It is becoming increasingly international, less strictly American. Even the American students are becoming more international, more sensitive to other peoples. That's an encouraging development. We Americans sometimes have to be reminded that to be international is not to be Un-American."

But unlike AIS, where a loss of Americans so far has been more than offset by a gain of non-Americans from Vienna's highly international community, other schools face a fleeing American population with no pool of non-Americans ready to fill the vacuum.

At the American School of The (Continued on Page 125)



ACP — Surviving With Resourcefulness, Energy and Friend

By Joan Dupont

PARIS (IHT) — How can a small independent college flourish in Paris during this era of the dropping dollar, double taxation, and the general defection of the U.S. business community from France? The American College in Paris is managing with resourcefulness, energy, and a little help from its friends.

The friends are not negligible. Ambassador Arthur Hartman is Honorary Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Pierre Salinger has just been promoted from Vice-President to Chairman, and, moving right along, there is Assistant Treasurer Olivier Giscard d'Estaing, the President's brother and one of France's first Fulbright scholars. A member of the U.S. Executive Board, Mrs. Laurens Hammond, recently made the college a gift of her Loire Valley chateau and its 25-acre grounds, which include a swimming pool, tennis courts, and an orangery, a little like the one in Versailles.

Registration

Small, but spread out, ACP is making waves in both the American and French communities beyond its comfortable, but modest, left bank locale. Along with Franklin College in Lugano, Switzerland, ACP is the only four-year private college in Europe to award bachelor degrees. It is fully accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and recognized by the French Ministry of the Interior and the University of Paris. The college offers a structured curriculum in 25 subjects and a host of extra-curricular activities.

"Inevitably, registration has fallen

off somewhat since the partial exodus of the U.S. business community," says Dr. William Baskin, Dean of the College since 1977. "The college finds itself caught between two trends, the exciting multinationals, on the one hand, and the fact that the high cost of living here discourages Americans from sending their children abroad these days. But we're attempting to remedy the situation with more aggressive recruiting techniques."

Accreditation

Originally founded as a junior college in 1961, ACP received accreditation in 1973 and became a four-year institution in 1975. Bachelor of Arts degrees are given in five areas: Art history, European cultural studies, French studies, International affairs, and International Business Administration. "We are equipped to prepare students for re-entry into the American system as undergraduates or graduates," says Dean Baskin.

The student body of about 500 is roughly composed of 60 percent American, 40 percent other nationalities, which represent 57 countries in all. Even the U.S. citizens range from wide-eyed freshmen who have just set foot in Europe to the more cosmopolitan children of parents working for big multinationals, who may well have gone through the French Lycée system. It is evident that with such varied backgrounds, proficiency levels in English and French vary widely; every entering student is subject to placement tests and given reinforced courses when needed. The 70-member faculty, too, is recruited from a variety of countries.

One way the college keeps costs down is by employing a lot of part-time professors of excellent quality, drawing on the pool of Ph.D.s who have moved here because of their difficulties finding regular employment in the U.S. Professors also come from the French system and from international organizations like OECD.

Since the college is located outside the U.S., it is not entitled to Federal Aid, which limits its scholarship grants. With a basic yearly tuition of \$3,100, costs come to as much as any American college, and the administration makes an effort to provide the students with jobs within the college whenever possible. "We also have a policy of student involvement in orientation and counseling," says the Dean. "The students are actively involved in their community and we find that this helps offset the isolation that may befall one given cultural group."

Mid-East Influx

In the past five years, there has been an influx of students from the Middle Eastern countries, attracted by the International Business B.A. and setting their sights on prestigious graduate schools in the U.S. As a result, the degree program risks becoming overloaded by one group, whereas, ideally, the administration prefers classes that reflect the gamut of cultural and ethnic backgrounds.

On the social level, in an attempt to create something of a campus atmosphere, a student-run cafe was created in February and has become a popular center. The problem is not to keep students off the streets, but to instill a sense of community.

Although the Paris streets exert their legendary lure, there have been no reports of students dropping out to join the Boulogne circus, or setting up shop at the neighborhood creperie. "Our major psychological problems are with students from strife-ridden countries," says Dean Baskin. "They go through periods of depression and anxiety for their families and friends, so we have to offer a lot of support there."

Training

Aside from the regular academic program, ACP organizes special workshops for credit in subjects like poetry, photography and

dance. Art majors have the opportunity to make field trips to the archaeological dig at Argenton-sur-Creuse, and to acquire training in restoring techniques.

As for participating in the work life, internships are offered for a semester within the French business community. These stages may consist of acting as an assistant in the English department at a lycée, working in sales at Galeries Lafayette, or training at IBM. Due to the difficulties of obtaining working papers in France, the aim of the internship is experience and credit, not pay.

Continuing education for adults

is also an up and coming area. ACP can handle English classes for French companies with their *formation permanente* budget structure. In addition, the college reaches out to the American community with its "Women in International Business Administration" course. Initiated three years ago by IBM, the program is not open to men as well, and part of the B.A. in International Business Administration. The course focuses on the social psychology of women in the traditionally male-dominated business world. A spin-off from WIBA, the "Women's Institute for Continuing Education" is a non-credit program, designed for English-speakers.

ing women in Paris. Created only a year ago, the institute is a branch of the U.S. "Catalyst Network," and has made a splash with a series of lectures and workshops, such as the immensely popular seminar on "Money Management." Under the direction of Dr. Sandra Lantio, the institute has proven a catalyst for a lot of energy and talent.

Loire Valley

This is the kind of outreach to the community the college feels committed to develop, and there are plans to use the new Loire campus as a setting. Contact has already been made with French companies to implement training pro-

grams for young executives in such as accounting, with a focus in U.S. business techniques.

ACP's latest project involved newly created "Institute of Chestnut Training," which formed in conjunction with Barenboim's Orchestra de la Idee. The idea is that the institute in November, will ultimately spread to the Loire Valley, an example of the unusual initiatives we can provide our students given the richness of our surroundings, says Dean Baskin. "ACP young, growing institution, unique international approach, education and enormous talent."

INSEAD, Europe's Answer to Harvard MB

By William Dowell

PARIS (IHT) — The European Institute of Business Administration, better known as INSEAD, has come a long way in the twenty years since its founders launched it as Europe's answer to the Harvard Business School.

With a modern campus nestled in the forests near Fontainebleau, not far from Paris, INSEAD offers a 10-month MBA program in business administration to about 230 students a year, and provides intensive "mini-MBA" and refresher courses to harried executives who want to keep up with latest trends and don't have the time to take off more than a few weeks from work. Another innovation is the INSEAD-Stanford Advanced Management Program which is so popular that it is usually sold out before the brochures are printed.

INSEAD's uniqueness lies in its heavy emphasis on the specific ins and outs of doing transnational

business. "We are trying to develop our research and teaching materials to take on the realities of the 70s and 80s, rather than adapt old materials that were conceived, usually in a domestic American framework, during the great growth period of the 60s," explains Ewe Kitzinger, INSEAD's dean.

One of the weaknesses of American business schools these days, Mr. Kitzinger feels, is their orientation towards strategies developed in the United States during a time when energy was abundant, labor was either in short supply or very expensive, and it was relatively easy to overlook cultural differences. With energy now in short supply, unemployment a world problem, and nearly everyone sensitive about his own cultural heritage, many traditional concepts badly need modification.

"If you come in as someone who thinks that whatever went under Eisenhower in Milwaukee will go in Milan or Munich or Manchester," says Mr. Kitzinger, "you're going to fall flat on your face." "One needs only to look at President Carter's debacle in Mexico to see a certain truth in Mr. Kitzinger's thesis.

This is not to say that INSEAD ignores what is happening in the U.S. "I don't think there's any question that we tend to get it from the U.S. and then modify it for the Eu-

ropean scene," says Jerome Foster, who heads INSEAD's executive education program.

Ironically, although INSEAD is based in France, and one of its founders was Olivier Giscard d'Estaing, younger brother of the French president, the school has had surprisingly little impact on the French business scene, even though classes are given in French as well as English. The reason probably lies in the conviction held by most Frenchmen that the path to success still lies through the *Grandes Ecoles*.

Impact

"Americans keep thinking we are French," says Jerome Foster, "and the French keep accusing us of being American."

Although many of INSEAD's teaching techniques, including the "case method," marketing games played out on computers, classroom lectures, and the use of a 20,000-volume business library, are available in most American business schools, INSEAD has a distinct advantage in being able to force its students, who represent more than 30 countries, to work in a multinational environment. Students learn as much from exposure to each other as they do from classroom lectures. Mr. Kitzinger likes

to remember one night when he accidentally landed in on a classroom session consisting of an Englishman, an Italian, a German, and a Japanese, who were trying to work out a marketing strategy for selling contraceptives in the Philippines. "In that process," he says, "a lot of implicit notions suddenly become very explicit and get confronted."

The advantages of that kind of confrontation are not lost on the students. Although one German company recently complained that it was cheaper to fly its executives to the U.S. to attend classes at Harvard than it was to send them to INSEAD, many companies feel the European exposure is worth the price.

"The advantage here is that you are getting U.S. knowledge in a European setting," says Gary Shulius, who heads European operations for Thomson Betts, an American electronics firm. "For me, since I was going to work here, it made more sense to be dealing with European managers than with Americans."

Training

The Executive Continuing Education Program is especially attractive to many American firms, since it provides modern management training without requiring executives to physically return to the U.S. Louis de Bourbon, who works for Bankers Trust, signed up for an intense three-week course in marketing before being transferred from Paris to Madrid. "We are starting to put more and more of our people through a continuing education process," says Mr. de Bourbon. "Time is important. I

couldn't possibly take a th

four-month course, for ex-

The bank couldn't afford it."

For many companies the ability of INSEAD can be a considerable financial saving, most important advantage, says Mr. de Bourbon, "is a small approach as opposed to a seat-of-your-pants approach we've been practicing. We can't do it, but we have to do it."

The idea of continuing education has become so popular that INSEAD runs a permanent program called CEDEI (European Center for Continuing Education) which functions as a club, with 18 companies who expenses in order to maintain permanent programs of 6 to 12 seminars spaced over a two period.

Besides teaching, INSEAD also becoming heavily involved in research these days. Projects from the future of Europe's economy to the problems inherent in economic forecasting. One deals with the disruption to rate operations which results in frustration executives experience when they feel that the sacrificed too much of their lives for their careers.

All that comes under the h of trying to keep up. "It's no excuse to teach what we were taught ten or fifteen ago," says Ewe Kitzinger. "1973 we've moved into a new phase of economics and a totally new world."



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International Bac Rises to Challenge of National Chauvinism

David Bodanis

(IHT) — When Daniel was 17, he took a taxi home in Entebbe to a Ugandan eastern town, he asked directions and was led into a road which led into a dense thicket. Daniel's secret agent, he walked slowly to town, trying not to be late in the afternoon, he made it across the border. The problem was how to get to the home of a friend. "I solved that by hitchhiking," Daniel said. "I was a Western university student, my school credits were solved by means of a most innovative of all programs: the 3-year international Baccalaureate."

ward

Students less on the Daniel, the International Baccalaureate (IB) is a way of getting that secondary student accreditation when it comes to university entrance. It is a program that has been granted to 3,000 high schools each year, and is by all major universities, including Harvard and Cambridge. The IB is offered at 130 schools worldwide, and is the completion of a two-year studies.

sibly Dubious

for the IB began in the 1950s when the increasing international business was creating an number of school-age children in a country where they go to university. Since officials look unfavorably on high school diplomas from countries that could serve to guarantee of any possibly dubious

this need the IB developed a uniquely international curriculum as biased national histories, and in countries but inhabited by cowards and an IB official disparaged that work for the IB. Most international schools offer the host-country language to their students, even at very early ages. However, in a few schools in countries where a major international language (French, German or Spanish) is not spoken, an alternative to the host-country language is offered. When parents select this

alternative language for their child, it may designate the culture and language of the host country in the youngster's mind. Most schools also offer courses of study and excursions that relate to the culture of the host country. While teaching the usual basic skills in mathematics and English, schools try to internationalize their programs in the social studies and the natural sciences. Several schools offer week-long study trips to a region of the host country as a part of their regular program. Others spend a great deal of time studying the history, geography and literature of the country. These programs are usually of a high quality, but still they do not ensure meaningful cultural interchange.

Some overseas schools are making an effort through exchange visits with host-country schools, extra-curricular activities to which host-country students are invited, etc. However, some international school educators feel that it should not be the school's responsibility to provide outside contacts for its students: one headmaster felt that the effort would not be justified by the results one could realistically achieve. An expert in overseas education indicated that he thought most schools give lip-service to the idea of cultural integration and then organize their own after-school programs, which tend to isolate their students.

In one prominent international school I visited that has parallel programs conducted in French and English, there is virtually no contact between the two sections of the school, much to the regret of the director of the English-speaking division. As he told me: "We can't begin to hope for social integration into the life of our host country when we cannot even get two groups of foreign students with differing mother tongues together within the same institution." Given the potential for true internationalism that exists for students in overseas schools, it is unfortunate that such contacts are not developed further.

These schools which have a significant number of students who are nationals of the host country, but in which there is a free intermingling of overseas students with their native counterparts in a nonartificial setting. Unfortunately, because of government decrees or differing curricula in the national schools of the host country, most overseas schools do not have large numbers of host-country nationals. They therefore must find other means to help students and families adapt to their new country of residence. Most international schools offer the host-country language to their students, even at very early ages. However, in a few schools in countries where a major international language (French, German or Spanish) is not spoken, an alternative to the host-country language is offered. When parents select this

difficult to experiment with the curriculum. "If IB went public it would be nearly impossible to ever change their offerings," commented an official at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, "because, as we've found out too many times, the negotiations would become mired in politics. And to be frank, government education departments are glad IB remains a private foundation, because that means they get the advantages of having an educational passport without having to put in the funding themselves." The IB is supported by private foundations and indirect grants from governments.

Because of its private status IB courses can be designed by the teachers from international schools themselves. Yet even these informal gatherings produce their differences. According to Tom Carter, president of the IB's examining board, "We find that French instructors believe in the oral exam as an inquisition, while to the British it's a friendly chat. At times it's hard to merge the attitudes, but still we get by."

The courses that come out of these conferences are only suggested to the 130 schools that offer the IB. The schools keep complete discretion in providing the particular syllabus. An advantage of this loose control is that it fits in with the British and American government policies of not enforcing a set curriculum, and so is strongly endorsed by those countries. A disadvantage of the IB's loose central direction is that it conflicts with the French approach, which still harkens fondly to Napoleon's ideal of having an official in Paris who knows exactly what each student in

the country is studying at every minute of every day. "Yes, the French are a bit hesitant about accepting the IB if it's taken by French pupils in France," said Gerard Renaud, director-general of the IB in Geneva. "That's because the Minister of Education is reluctant to give such independence to private schools. He has little control as it is, and that would reduce his control even further." Another country with hesitations about the IB is Spain, which has not yet joined the conference that sets the IB exam. But IB officials are confident that EEC entry will change their view.

Enthusiastic Supporters

Ever since its establishment in 1971, the IB has operated in countries that would not be termed enthusiastic supporters of international freedom. One test question given in Franco's Spain asked what was the position of British newspapers on Gibraltar. Since British newspapers were not allowed in Spain at the time, the answers proved imaginative, if completely inaccurate. Another time, a student in Teheran was asked to comment on the proper role of police. His answer was a masterpiece of hedging, and, since Savak was still in force,

was marked highly by the grader back in London as demonstrating intelligence and discretion, two characteristics that have been central to the entire IB program. The IB's main growth now is planned for the Arab countries. High schools there are usually not recognized in the West, yet increasing numbers of families have the income and interest to support their children in Western universities. But expansion to the Mideast, as many western firms have found, can be surprisingly tricky. Heavy

fighting around the schools in Yemen and Lebanon that offer the IB have caused the first to close and the second to reduce its offerings. The last batch of IB examinations from Iran were only able to be graded after they were smuggled out of the country by airline hostesses. In spite of these problems the Arab history and Islamic culture options on the IB test are being optimistically expanded. This growth makes the IB's international balancing act even more precarious than before.

Swift Rise of Interest in Europe

By Robert C. Field

OAKLAND (IHT) — International education has recently assumed new importance. A silent but swift surge of interest in foreign university training has surprised most people, even those connected with international schools.

One can easily recall the time, ten or fifteen years ago, when study in a foreign land was limited to two exclusive groups, the children of wealthy parents, and outstanding scholars who were awarded fellowships to foreign universities. There were exceptions, but they were rare

until the late 1960s. Now the wealthy and brilliant students are being joined by many others of various backgrounds and interests.

Who are the people seeking truth and wisdom in foreign countries? They are so diverse it is difficult to classify them. They come in all shapes, sizes and colors. They speak the major languages of the world and many of its exotic dialects. Paris, which, for centuries, was known as the educational and cultural center of Western Europe, is perhaps the best place to observe these international students who are attracted by the tuition-free, state-paid university education, and the pleasures of Paris life.

The North American student has discovered Europe in general, and France in particular. On the surface one could attribute this new popularity for foreign study to recent social and economic phenomena, the liberation and freedom to travel alone of modern youth, as well as the low cost air transportation of charter flights.

From a purely inquisitive and acquisitive basis, this foreign study is desirable and to be encouraged. But it is even more important if the United States is to adapt to its new role in a rapidly changing world.

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Bilingual Education Is Making Further Inroads in Canada

By David James

MONTREAL (IHT) — A survey of high school principals in English-speaking Ontario, Canada's most populous province, provides disquieting insight into what educators consider important in this officially bilingual country. French was the first subject chosen to be cut from curricula, even before swimming!

Bilingual education in Canada has been a one-way street in which French Canadians, or francophones, learn English, while little happens in the other direction.

The federal government's commissioner of official languages, Max Valden, says "English speakers have taken steps in their own language across Canada for granted, as a right. French speakers have sometimes enjoyed it as an unexpected privilege."

About twenty percent of Canadians, most of whom live in the province of Quebec, have French as their mother tongue. They are the majority in Canada, but in Quebec, where they account for eighty percent of the province's population of six million, the English or anglophones are the minority. Even in that situation, English-Canadians have not really felt a need to learn French, or to become bilingual.

To change such an attitude, a shock was needed. Quebec anglophones are now feeling one when they look for work in the English language-dominated business world of Quebec.

A study by Quebec's largest personnel recruiting and management consulting firm, Rourke, Bourdonnais et Associés of Montreal, shows anglophone companies (owned and managed largely by English-speaking, often unilingual people) are re-

quiring bilingualism as a condition of employment more than ever before.

After analyzing recruiting assignments from 1974 to 1978 for middle and upper management positions with anglophone companies in Quebec, vice president Jean Pierre Bourdonnais says, "The future belongs to bilingual employees. Francophones are largely favored to get bilingual positions because of their greater mastery of both languages. English speaking managers must become bilingual to increase their chances of occupying the same positions."

The traditional position anglophones have held in Quebec contrasts sharply with the disadvantageous position francophones have held outside Quebec. In 1978, the average francophone in English Canada earned less than \$5,000, while, in Quebec, eighty-five per-

cent of the executive positions, with salaries over \$12,000, were held by anglophones. Francophones had only 15 percent of the top jobs. Thus English-speakers succeeded without being bilingual.

That privileged position is now under attack by a series of controversial provincial laws which, since 1974, have made French the official language of the province of Quebec. The latest law, Bill 101, promotes French as the predominant language throughout the life of the Quebec community, much in the same way the English language prevails elsewhere in Canada.

It is now the right of every Quebec resident to have all government and private business communication in French; of every worker to carry on his activities in French; of every consumer to be informed and served in French. In the past this was not always possible.

Certificates

Doctors, nurses, lawyers, architects, engineers, dentists and other professionals are now required to have certificates attesting to a working knowledge of French before being allowed to practice in Quebec. Teachers and journalists

are excluded from this requirement.

For some reason. For the first time in the history of Canada, anglophones in Quebec are feeling pressure that is convincing them that they need French to survive in Quebec.

If bilingualism is now often a requirement for employment and promotion in Quebec, it is rare that a firm elsewhere in Canada needs a bilingual employee. Increasingly, the reaction of some unilingual anglophone employees, fearing for their chances of advancement in Quebec, is simply to move out of the province. Some companies have transferred whole departments to other parts of Canada, most often to Toronto.

Many private businesses have set up second language teaching programs in the evenings and immersion courses for intensive training in schools partially financed by corporations.

The growing importance of French has also been felt by the federal government which up to now has been negligent in providing career opportunities and services for francophones. Besides hiring more bilingual people, mainly francophones, to meet the demand for servicing the public in French, the Public Service Commission (PSC) has launched a massive French language teaching program.

But attempts by government and business to increase their employees' knowledge of French, and in some cases, English, have been largely disappointing. From 1964 to 1971, the PSC language schools, which have an enrollment of 22,000 had a drop out rate of 30 percent. Only 2,000 students successfully reached the end of level three. The top level is four. The Official Languages Commissioner's report for 1978 confirms that the \$40 million per year training program has had dismal results. About 25 percent of the 56,000 occupants of bilingual

federal government jobs do not meet requirements for second language proficiency.

Frequency

Since 1975, there has been only a marginal increase in the frequency with which anglophone graduates of the PSC language schools use French on the job. Something of the order of 80 percent of those surveyed still use French less than 220 percent of the time.

Despite the obvious political tensions facing the two linguistic communities in Canada, bilingualism is not really that relevant an issue in the daily lives of Canadians living outside Quebec.

The number of Canadian universities that require knowledge of the other official language as either an entrance or graduation requirement can be counted on one hand. This is reflected at the high school or secondary level of education where enrollment in French classes has been dropping for the past decade.

Inside Quebec, the situation is drastically different. All French- and English-speaking students at almost all elementary and secondary school levels study a second official language.

In Quebec, anglophone companies are still trying to redress the situation. Recently, a Quebec-

based pulp and paper company appointed a bilingual francophone to a senior position in Finland. The company insisted on hiring francophone, despite the fact that to finance a remuneration package 25 percent higher originally planned and had 10 positions from equally well qualified anglophones.

Incidents like this will themselves while the transi greater francophone representation and bilingualism takes place; the Quebec anglophone i ing what Canada's francophony has been confronted over 300 years.

Programs Expanding in L.A.

By Linda Bernier

LOS ANGELES (IHT) — The Los Angeles area is an American public school in East Los Angeles. But less than 10 percent of the students are in Spanish as well as English.

"I like learning Spanish and about Mexico. Now I can speak to my parents and friends who don't speak English," said 11-year-old Yolanda, who was born in Mexico but doesn't remember it.

Her classmate, Guadalupe, 10, came to the U.S. from Mexico five years ago and has trouble learning in English. "I like English, but I speak Spanish better," he said. Patricia, his 10-year-old black friend, said she's been learning Spanish since the first grade.

"Now I can talk to my next door neighbor and help my Mexican friends at school. When I go to Mexico I'll be able to understand everyone," she said proudly.

Yolanda, Guadalupe and Patricia are classmates in the bilingual program at the Second Street

School in East Los Angeles where 80 percent of the 700 students speak Spanish.

California is one of several states in the U.S. with mandatory bilingual education laws. Bilingual programs began in 1970 when the federal government began allocating funds for bilingual education. Then, in 1976, California passed the Bilingual Education Act which makes bilingual classes mandatory in any elementary grade with 10 or more non-English speaking students. Grades with less than 10 non-English speaking students must provide some type of bilingual instruction, even if it's on an individual basis. The law has now been expanded to provide bilingual programs in junior and senior high schools as well.

Of the 600,000 students in the Los Angeles Unified School District, about 105,000 speak 82 different languages. Spanish is first, followed by Korean, Chinese, Japanese and Tagalog (Filipino). About 75 percent are in some kind of bilingual program, according to a spokesman for the district.

Other States

Other states, including Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas and Wisconsin, have enacted similar bilingual education laws. In states such as New York, which have no bilingual education laws, local boards of education are being sued and legally forced to provide bilingual programs on the basis of the 1964 Equal Opportunity Act, which re-

quires equal educational opportunity for all.

There are bilingual programs throughout the U.S. — everything from Indian tongues of the Algonquian and Seneca tribes well as such popular languages as Russian, Chinese, French, Vietnamese, Spanish, most popular foreign languages.

Bilingual education was a boost by the passage of the Opportunity Act, which made people aware that equal opportunity starts with education, as to Delia Romero, a regional director of bilingual education at the U.S. Department of Education and Welfare (HEW).

Goal

The purpose of these programs, Ms. Romero explained, is to non-English speaking students continue their studies at a time they are learning English. The ultimate goal is for them to transfer into classes in English with a special English as a Second Language (ESL).

She added that there is controversy about bilingual education since many people feel should be the main language in school in an English-speaking country.

While some parents and praise bilingual programs for students the ability to go to school in their own language, out feeling culturally inferior, say the program keeps from mastering English.

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U.S. Schools Urged to Strengthen International Cooperation

Linda Bernier

YORK (HT) — The United States has more than 10,000 international students in its schools, but the U.S. spends less on international education than any other country in the world.

There are many in the field of international education, however, who believe the United States should be doing even more to strengthen its international studies programs. To further this goal, on September 15, 1978 President Carter appointed a 25-member Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies.

The Commission grew out of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. At that time, the United States agreed to "encourage the study of foreign languages and civilizations as an important means of expanding communication among peoples for

their better acquaintance with the culture of each country, as well as for the strengthening of international cooperation."

When it makes its final report to President Carter in October, the Commission will have met four times and will have conducted six public regional hearings.

Lethargy

Dr. Betty Bullard, a member of the Commission and education director of the private, non-profit Asia Society, says the U.S. "must break out of its myopic insularity, awakened from its recent brief period

of lethargy and come to grips with the totality of the world in which mankind lives today."

Foreign language and international studies was given substantial impetus in the 1960s, following the Soviet launching of "Sputnik," which prompted a great increase in funds for the study of the natural sciences. But this drive reached a climax in 1968 then declined dramatically, Dr. Bullard said. She mentioned the number of abandoned language-learning labs in schools today and the decreasing numbers of university students studying foreign languages.

Compared with countries such as Holland, where about 70 percent of a child's education is devoted to international studies, Dr. Bullard estimates that only about 10 to 15 percent of American children's studies are international in scope. At some schools, it is zero, she added.

The decentralization of education in the United States has caused problems in organizing a coherent national policy of international and foreign language studies, Dr. Bullard added.

However, she said that there have been some very innovative local projects undertaken across the country.

In El Paso, Texas an elementary school has a summer program in which youngsters spend two days

at each of several reconstructed African, Asian or Latin American villages where they learn about different customs and heritages.

In Lowell, Massachusetts, a textile community with a variety of different ethnic neighborhoods, children visit various neighborhoods to learn about different cultures.

Hillcrest High School in Queens, New York has an international studies program in which students study all aspects of another country — language, history, arts and culture, and then participate in an internship program with a multinational corporation.

The Sister City program, which links an American town or city with one in a foreign country, has also initiated some school programs. Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, for example, is exchanging letters and tapes with Goteborg, Japan.

High schools in Columbus, Ohio have begun a "Columbus in the World" project in which students explore their city to find out how interdependent it is with the rest of the world — looking at what Columbus gets and gives to foreign countries.

And several American schools have short-term exchange programs with schools in other countries.

But, Dr. Bullard added, there is

no overall national curriculum, and there is a lack of specially trained teachers in the field of international studies as well as of funding.

There is a difference between the types of students who come to study in the United States and American students who study abroad, according to Pamela Wilson, of the New York-based Institute for International Education (IIE).

Most foreign students come to America for specific career programs — engineering, business management, education, the social and physical sciences — while most American students go abroad to study culture and the liberal arts, she said.

Most Students

This phenomenon has been changing in recent years, however, with more Americans, particularly in the field of business, going abroad to study different approaches in advertising and international marketing and economics, she added.

Another change has been in the receptiveness of foreign students on American campuses. At one time, there was a certain negativism due to the feeling that foreigners were taking much sought after places in colleges and universities away from

students. With the declining university population in the U.S., however, some universities are sending people to recruit foreign students, Ms. Wilson said.

The largest number of foreign students in recent years has come from Iran, though this number seems to be declining since the downfall of the Shah. The next largest number of foreign students comes from Taiwan and Nigeria, she said, noting that the number of OPEC students has been increasing steadily.

Daniel Matuszewski, the associate director of the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), which has been administering exchanges between American, Soviet and Eastern European scholars since 1968, has also noticed the effects of a changing international political climate on IREX funding.

"China is now 'in' and the Soviet Union is 'out,'" Mr. Matuszewski said. "It is increasingly difficult to secure essential support for these programs."

Reviewing the 'Interaction Rates'

used from Page 75)

ies Air Force, for example, that because of the ver of its technical perny of the mechanics it are just not able to fol instructions for the e of complex machine-computer laboratory is a voice-generation pro the Air Force, which in service by the early al with this problem.

Holographs

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ographic generation, a an project a 3-dimen- image of a lathe ring

on an actual one. The mechanic could then see the holographic lathe go slowly through any procedure he is having trouble with, and could then directly mimic the right technique back on his own machine. Each lathe student in such a class could be working on a different problem at the same time. Industry sources place computer holographs sometime in the early 1990s.

Going even further, it will be possible for a student to wave a light pen at his favorite cartoon character on a TV-screen, and have it move around, do experiments, or just crack jokes with him — completely as he suggests. The Xerox Corporation's research group in Palo Alto, California has actually developed a crude computer program for this living cartoon.

Current Phase

The problems these exotic systems will face have already been foreshadowed with the simple video recorders that constitute the current phase of high technology in education. One advantage of video that future computer systems will share, is the ability to act as an expanded, but very compact, library. At the University of

Utrecht in the Netherlands, the newest Philips video system is being used to form a visual library of surgical techniques that can be cheaply duplicated and passed out among all the medical staff.

But several problems that video systems have faced are likely to also confound any system of computerized instruction. Teachers still find that labor-saving devices leave them as busy as they ever were, and individualized instruction necessarily cuts down the informal contacts students keep up during class among themselves. This is especially damaging in language instruction.

The most telling criticism is that computers, however well programmed, can be as obtuse as any teacher in finding just what is the student's problem. In trying to develop a computer to teach as effectively as the Greek philosopher Plato, his educational writings are sometimes left by the way. In one dialogue Plato raised the question of how students can go from ignorance to knowledge, since they know only what they know, and not what they do not know. It will be quite some time before a computer is built that can solve that one.

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A Selection: Three Schools on the French Riviera

By Jeffrey Robinson
VALBONNE (IHT) — There are three schools on the French Riviera that call themselves Anglo-American or international. At each of the three, you are told that this is the only one where a youngster can get a sound Anglo-American or international education. Since each seems to stay in business mainly by snatching students from the others, at each you are told that the other two are geared more towards Iranian students than Anglo-Americans, that the other two suffer serious discipline problems, that the other two simply don't have programs suitable for preparing a student for an American or British university.

The Complexe Scolaire de Valbonne Sophia Antipolis, open only a year, is by far the swankiest. Its brand-new campus is located in a huge "think tank" industrial park that includes dormitories, classrooms and sports facilities. Construction of even more extensive facilities is still going on. Originally a French boarding school, the Complexe this year added an international section. Its program will eventually extend over 13 years and is aimed at preparing students for the International Baccalaureate Degree.

The overall complex is supervised by the Maison Laïque Française, a quasi-governmental operation originally set up to supervise French educational institutions outside France. The mission runs schools throughout Africa and the Middle East, giving the children of Frenchmen working overseas with the government or industry, a chance at a French education.

If the accent at Valbonne Sophia Antipolis is heavily French, the American School of the Riviera in Saint-Laurent-du-Var is just that American. Now in its third year,

the school has 130 students, about half of whom are American. The rest come from 16 different countries. Courses are the standard 1-12 grade American system, with

French treated as a foreign language. The library has over 2,000 volumes. Besides all usual high school courses, there are programs in astronomy and marine biology.

The oldest of the three is the Anglo-American School that forms part of the French Institut International Chateaubriand. Once housed in the same building as the French

school, it is now separate and located in a villa in Mougins, complete with swimming pool. Here, the courses are geared both to an American high school diploma and

British A and O levels, although they operate on the American 1-12 system. There are 14 on the teaching staff, which is made up of 9 British, two French, two Americans

and one Spanish — including time librarian. The headmaster, David Robertson, a Scot, M.A. from the University of

American Schools in Europe Are Feeling Effects of Change

(Continued from Page 78)

Hague, which was founded in 1953 and is one of Europe's oldest international schools, a sharp drop in American enrollment since 1976 has not been countered by a significant increase in the number of non-Americans.

Rather, the American loss has meant a total loss: enrollment has fallen from 1,150 three years ago to about 850 this year, with the percentage of Americans falling during the same period from 80 to about 65 percent.

"We will undoubtedly look at the problem more aggressively this year than we have in the past," explains AHS's Superintendent Dr. Lewis A. Grell.

For non-Americans living in Europe, meanwhile, to attend an "international" school with a frankly American bias — and there are nearly 150 in Europe — is often no answer to the question of education away from home. A diploma from an American school can be useless when they return to their native lands.

Unless they plan to attend college or university in the U.S., they are better advised to look elsewhere for schools offering diplomas fully

recognized throughout Europe. "Many non-Americans here, for that reason alone, choose the French, British, German or other European schools instead of ours," says Dr. Grell, echoing the words of superintendents at schools in other large, cosmopolitan European cities.

Some schools have sought to attract non-American students to their ranks by offering the International Baccalaureate (IB) program, which leads to a diploma widely recognized outside the U.S. There are, according to the Geneva-based IB office, 33 schools in Europe now offering the program, and the number is on the rise. Some administrators see the IB as the only concrete way to make their schools more appealing to non-American candidates.

"The IB has played an important role in actually increasing our enrollment over the past three years," says Dr. Peter D. Gibbons, headmaster of the Frankfurt International School. The school has offered the IB since the program was begun in 1968, eight years after the school's founding, and while the composition of the student body has changed dramatically — from

65 percent American in 1971 to only 42 percent today — total enrollment has consistently increased, to about 1,020 this year.

St. John's International School in Waterloo, Belgium, where the percentage of Americans in the student body has dropped from 98 in 1964, its founding year, to 68 percent last year, has become the latest school to offer the IB program.

"We decided to introduce it this year," explains St. John's Superintendent, Sister Mary John Shannon, "as an answer to a need. The number of 'third nationals,' particularly Scandinavians, has increased measurably in recent years. Five years ago, we considered the situation as good for the school, especially if it offers something substantive for non-Americans, like the IB. But most observers agree that the IB can never be the all-in-one response to a possible further withdrawal of Americans from 'international' schools, particularly for the many smaller schools that have sprung up since 1960 (about a dozen exist in Rome alone) and that are likely to be hit the hardest. Exactly what schools can do besides introduce the IB to increase

School of Athens, perhaps Europe's largest American-oriented school (about 1,900 students). "The business climate in Greece, unlike in that northern Europe perhaps, has been continually improving in recent years," says ACS' Deputy Superintendent, Dr. John Dornis. But he still suggests that the IB program, which ACS has had since 1977, could be a hedge on the future.

One of the few schools in Europe where the percentage of Americans in its student body has remained constant (about 80 percent) during its 25-year-history, ACS has looked ahead to the entry of Greece into the Common Market in January 1981, and has seen the prospect as good for the school, especially if it offers something substantive for non-Americans, like the IB.

Enrollment has also been stabilizing at the American Community

chances of, as Dr. Max R. Tudor of the American School of Madrid puts it, "tapping the third-country market" is very little, according to some administrators.

"Nothing," is the answer one well-informed administrator gives. "It would take a complete restructuring of the schools," he says, "and in most cases that would not only be

impossible in practical terms but would be unacceptable to boards of directors, many of whom are all-American and say American way, take it or leave

History Without National Bias

(Continued from Page 75)

pendent Schools Association in Geneva. WIS began to write a syllabus on a virtually clean slate.

The curriculum divides into three cycles, each corresponding to one of these stages in a child's development as postulated by philosopher Alfred North Whitehead: romance, precision and generalization.

Material for the first cycle, romance, has been the easiest to assemble because the core is a collection of folk and fairy stories from around the world — some sent along with history syllabuses, others brought by parents and teachers at the school or by interested persons who had traveled abroad. While other schools use similar stories in their programs, at WIS the stories are central because they are presented consistently and purposefully as illustration of the diversity of mankind.

During the years from nursery school or kindergarten through fourth grade, these are the stories teachers read to the youngest children, and the stories on which fledgling readers practice their own skills; divided into geographical units, the stories are coordinated with art projects, map studies and drama classes. And in first grade, when a second language is introduced at WIS, stories that have become familiar in English are retold in French or Spanish.

Precision

The second cycle, precision, covers the fifth through eighth grades. It is primarily devoted to a chronological narration of world history from 500 B.C. to the present. The text is divided into nine major civilizations, and there is considerable work with maps and time-lines to help students remember historical and geographical facts. Brief excerpts from the literature of a period interlard the text. For example, while studying early Indian history, students read stories from the Ramayana.

The third cycle, generalization, runs through the last four years of secondary school, but material for the curriculum is still being assembled. A part of the time is to be spent on chronological review, while the major focus of study will be comparisons of civilizations using a general theme like climate or technology.

Although there is still much to do, in four years of work on the curriculum WIS historians have written texts for students and

guides for teachers. They have dated work sheets, assembled traditions, gathered bibliographies and built a library of books: lists, French and Spanish; C. Jordan, Mary Lide, who M.A. from Oxford, wrote a 1,000-page annotated line of world history.

Structure

Completed parts of the syllabus are in use in WIS classroom. Washington public school, international public in New York and Tokyo. Teachers say it is a curriculum provides a structure that is perhaps more than in most schools. But it pleased that the structure does not "substantiate." And one grade teacher said that "it spared her the many hours spent in the library in preparing history lessons for her class."

And the children, who grumble when asked to fill in names on blank maps, say find a special pleasure in the cuts that come after the day — making clay tablets with an script, dramatizing a scene the Ramayana, or reading in French that they had learned before in English.

"Our aim is to emerge a good working outline of a syllabus," Mrs. Goodman in her proposal to NEH, could be used by any school United States, and with adaptations by any school nationality in the world."

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Films in Deauville

Women's Screen Spoof Opens Festival

Thomas Quinn Curtiss, HTU — Deauville's fifth annual film festival dawned this week. On the eve of it, guests were bidden to a casino's mirrored ballroom, its most radiant ornamenting Ursula Andress. Next, the channel mists of official ceremonies took the casino's theater.

Ormano, the mayor, approached with a tribute to American army and air that Philadelphia would Deauville's lead by having each film festival annually in 1980. Andre Halimi and Jouchan, founding director of the Deauville enterprise, screaming addresses and the representative of 1979 U.S. Stanley Donen's amusement of pleasures. "Movie is a happy choice."

g his career — recalled a retrospective program for "Seven Brides for Seven" and "Singing in the Rain." Donen has specialized in musicals and fanciful. In his latest film he himself of a spirited travesty of screen entertainment before his day: the timent melodrama and the Berkeley song-and-dance tanza, which can be called in inextinguishable regularity Warner Brothers' production in the 1930s.

affectionate parody of the quondam dou a light-hearted, good-natured, a condescending, affection on grandfather's back and arrows are of toy and its targets are wide. Television viewers composed to reruns of ancient all at once recognize the sentiments and variety selected for ridicule.

l brings back the valiant who overcomes all, turns when his sister requires operation to restore. It is all there as movie will remember and appreciate the brave boy, the slinky who preys upon him with ire as sure, the self-sacrificing, and the loyal t, a pigeon-toed, bespectacled, who recited the arthe Hays code. It is delighted by George C. Scott as a trainer, by Harry Ham-Galahad, by Ann Reink-harpy and by Eli Wallach and czar. Each of them far to go.

2 is a pastiche of the musical of standard are as it was in the pre-A: "mighty Broadway," informed by his doctor, days are numbered, is to produce one last, as a legacy to his daughter he secretly supports but since she was a baby) unbeknownst to him, en-chorus and on first night from the alcoholized into the white spotme as her contented fa-second time as the neo-

l-Laws of Arthur Hiller of different complex: the action farce and its that of the comic strip as tracters and their predic-New York dentist is so a meeting his daughter's in-law, judging him a liar and probably an aliar, that he tries to hall pe. Before he can do any-

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Ann Reinking and George C. Scott in "Movie Movie."

Dance in London
New York City Ballet
Opens Season in Style

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Sept. 7 (HTU) — The New York City Ballet's opening program at Covent Garden had the dancers stepping out in style for the start of a three-week season, their first here since 1965, during which they are showing a repertoire of no less than 30 ballets. Typically enough, all four works on the first night were devoid of stage decor, and only one dressed the dancers in other than body tights, yet this put the focus where it belongs — on the dancers and their relationship to the music.

Indeed, the only object on stage all evening apart from the dancers was the piano played by Jerry Zimmerman in the Chopin mazurkas and a waltz for Jerome Robbins' "Other Dances," a duet that isolated Mikhail Baryshnikov from the rest of the company but did not disguise the fact that he looks very much an odd-man-out in his style. His expressive personality enlivened the Robbins choreography and stimulated a corresponding warmth from Patricia McBride.

Balanchine's "Stravinsky Violin Concerto," one of the highlights of the company's memorable Stravinsky Festival in New York seven years ago, was particularly welcome, showing the choreographer's acute musical perception to reward purpose. The contrasting pas de deux to the two central movements were danced with sculptured phrasing by Karin von Arolingden with Bart Cook, and with more flowing line by Kay Mazzo with Peter Martins.

These are mutually enriched by the flowering musical line of the violin, admirably played by Manoug Parikian from the pit, with Robert Irving conducting an ad hoc orchestra. They also gave spirited support to two firm favorites: "Square Dance" (1957) was notably well led by two younger prin-

pals, Merrill Ashley and Sean Lavery, whereas "Symphony in C" (1947) lacked individual personality among its leading dancers (except for Suzanne Farrell, also with Lavery), and even some precision from the corps de ballet.

Overlapping with the American visitors in London is a new season by Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet at its home base, Sadler's Wells Theatre, where it opened with two new ballets premiered a couple of weeks earlier during the Edinburgh Festival, neither of them especially welcome additions to the repertoire.

Kenneth MacMillan's "Playground," to an orchestral score of that name by Gordon Crosse, sets what appear to be the male and female inmates of a mental institution in therapeutic confrontation inside a wire-fenced enclosure, where one girl has an epileptic fit, a boy is beaten up and straitjacketed when he tries to calm her, and white-coated attendants observe behavior patterns.

Apart from suitably dramatic character-dancing by Marion Tait and Desmond Kelly, the ballet does little to show the company to any choreographic advantage, neither does it make the kind of social statement that might invite our sympathy or response.

What happens in the second new ballet, David Bintley's "Punch and the Street Party," is knockabout comedy in the old English musical-hall or pantomime tradition, which was tiresome, dated, poorly designed and totally unfunny. The lighthearted music by Lord Berners, originally written for a Balanchine ballet for Diaghilev, "The Triumph of Neptune" (1926), deserved better if it was to be heard again.

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The Art Market
Pale Showing of Antiques in Zurich

By Sourin Melikian

ZURICH (HTU) — The seventh antique dealers fair in Zurich, which will be closing this weekend has just made a striking point: Despite the presence of some high-powered dealers in Geneva, Zurich and Basel, the country that boasts one of the strongest banking systems in the world isn't getting anywhere near to becoming one of the world's antique-trading centers.

The 55 stands of an exhibition, held in what is probably the richest city in a very rich country, contrast poorly with fairs held in Paris or London.

There is a conspicuous lack of important works of art of almost any category — no painting of any caliber, no sculpture, and surprisingly few objects d'art. In the whole fair, I saw one excellent piece of Italian majolica — a Deruta dish painted with a striking portrait in olives and blues. From around A.D. 1520 — not one Renaissance bronze, no medieval enamel, ivory or wood carving of which Swiss industrialist Ernst Koller Truniger formed an unforgettable collection in the '50s, not one bit of Khmer or Indian carving, no Greek and Roman antiquities of any consequence.

No cause for surprise, it might be argued, in a fair apparently focusing on decorative art. True, but then you would expect top quality French or English furniture of which there is none. Or you might hope to see some superb 17th and 18th-century silver and porcelain. Here the score of the fair is one shade better. On inauguration day, a pair of rare small silver candlesticks in a Louis XIV style was bought by the Zurich Landesmuseum — but that hardly counts, for its appeal lies chiefly in the Schaffhouse provenance and is, again, local in its essence.

On the same day a collection of good 18th-century porcelain from Sevres displayed by Jean-Claude Collet of Lausanne was mopped up by a Swedish dealer — much to the surprise of Collet's colleagues who thought they would not sell easily in the fair context.

All the rest provided a mirror reflection of much of what is to be seen in Swiss households. This is a deliberate choice, economically justified on the basis of past experience. To the outsider, it can afford some pleasant surprises. Not least among these are the glimpses one catches here and there, of a little-known setting, the comfortable yet refined interior of the 18th century upper-class in the German-speaking townships, Zurich, Basel and Bern.

So besotted have Europe and the New World become with the French styles of the 17th and 18th centuries, that the magnificent creations of German cabinetmaking, in which the three cities brilliantly share, have been out of the limelight for the last 150 years or so. Fairs such as the Zurich show offer a rare opportunity to take a close look at pieces that few would think of looking for in the antique shops scattered about the country. How many foreigners outside the German-speaking countries are aware of the kind of wardrobe called Wellenschrank literally "wave-wardrobe"?

Brentano's
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An emerald and diamond demi-parure of pendant and matching earrings, c.1860.

A collection of jewelled badges of the British Imperial and Commonwealth Armed Forces will be auctioned on the morning of the same day at 10.30 hours.

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Around the Galleries
Joan Miro in Tuscany

Miro, paintings, Orsanmichele, Florence, sculptures, Palazzo Pretorio, Prato; graphic work, Palazzo Pubblico, Siena, through September.

Photographs of buildings and apartments in Barcelona, pieces of furniture, and other objects by another Catalan, before Miro, the architect of unusual inventive power and great imagination.

Because of the major Miro retrospective in Saint-Paul-de-Vence, one cannot ask too much of these presentations in Tuscany, where, however, the vividness, the color sense, derived from Miro's Catalan roots, are a perfect parallel to the medieval tradition here — as the installation of these modern paintings in the vast spaces of the gothic Orsanmichele building plainly shows.

An early still life and a portrait of a little girl of 1918, and "La Botteille" of 1924, are from his best, still coolly and amusingly detailed period. Then follow examples from his long development, until now, some bright and jolly canvases, some risqué, on such familiar themes as "Woman in Front of Sun" and "Woman Next to Shooting Star" — positive wide black marks on stained-glasslike colors. A huge triptych — "L'Espoir du condamne a mort" of 1974, made of the barest gestures and a few starbursts of drips, proves that some of the old undaunted daring is still present, yet it somehow fails to convince.

For those who know Miro, the Orsanmichele paintings may remind them of his flouting joyfulness, but also of his weaknesses and mistakes, but for the local public not used to modernism, the elegant old Gothic structure is the perfect framework to introduce one of the most vital painters of our time.

Antonio Gaudi, Palazzo Vecchio.

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(Continued on Page 16)

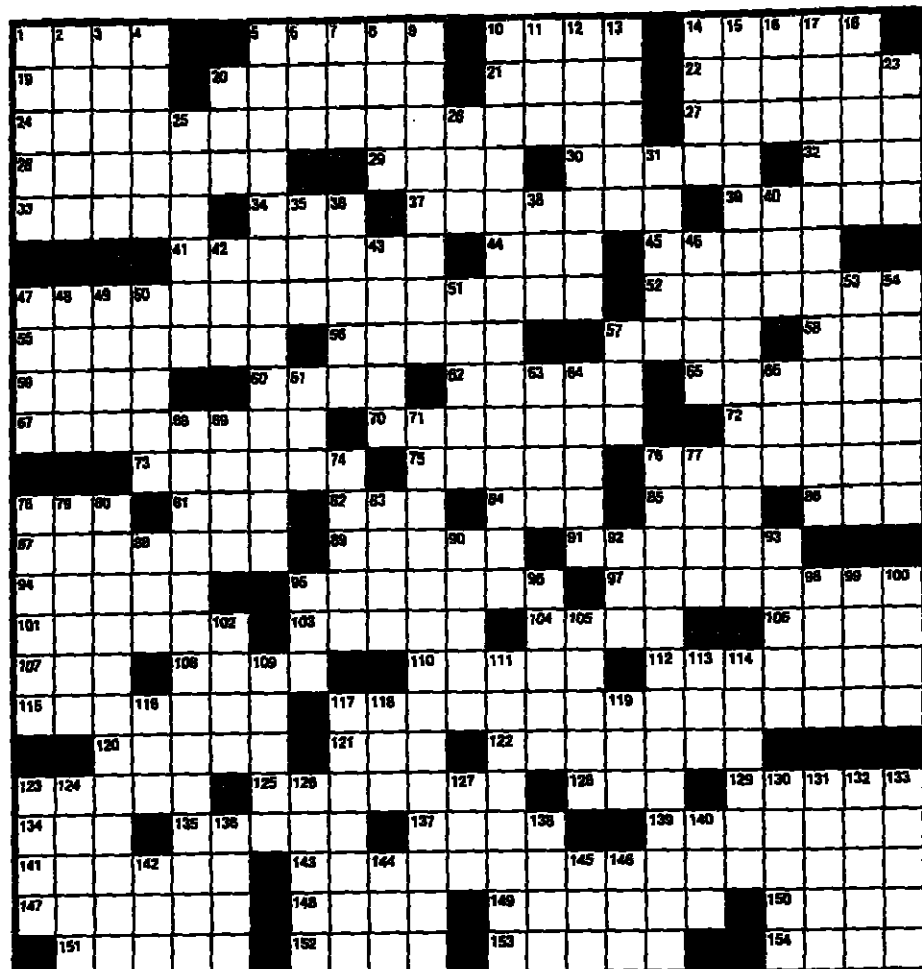
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENET. MALESKA

On a First-Name Basis By A.J. Sontora

ACROSS
1 Has a meal
2 X
10 Recorded
14 Minimum
19 Step—(20
fast)
20 Jael's victim:
Judg. 4:5
21 Put on alert
22 Buyer, in law
24 Harangue a
"silents" star
27 None
28 Explaining
29 Search after
30 Lace edging
32 Burmian
refusal
33 Fistfight
34 Toupee: Slang
37 More in want
39 Pastoral verse
41 Source of a
beverage
44 Govt. advisory
board
45 Approximately
47 Make Ben
Casey a
believer
52 Kind of
assembly
53 Where Castro's
revolt began
56 Quartet voice
57 Yachting
58 Gardner
59 Cajole
60 Sharp-edged
62 Hollywood
award
65 Some cadets
67 Evaluated
70 Beside one
another
72 Followers of
hip and tip
73 Fowl feature
75 Dam on the
Nile
76 Self-reproach
78 Moll or doll
81 Zero
82 Anything bow-
shaped

ACROSS
84 Dijon donkey
85 Upon: Prefix
86 Five as—
87 Conspire
89 Hayseed
91 "Star Wars"
figures
94 Dead duck
95 Inhuman
97 Airplane
maneuver
101 Wading bi.
103 Gossip,
Yiddish style
104 Sans—
(unopposed)
106 Forearm bone
107 Opposite of
ecio
108 Prong
110 Santo—
(Cape Verde
island)
112 Beautiful girls
113 Having teeth
117 Sheepish
singer
120 Mail
121 Good wood for
oars
122 Kibitz
123 Mercutio's
friend
125 Warsaw's river
128 Spade or
Browne
129 Guilty of
theater
134 Second person
135 Limerick, e.g.
137 Dickens girl
138 Cold wind of
France
141 Edict
143 Abstract news
analyst
147 Available
148 Air
149 Gridiron
official
150 Man in one
Nile
151 Former Indian
soldier
152 Mimic
153 Approaches
154 Egyptian solar
disk



DOWN
1 Daybed's kin
2 Conjoin
3 Hellman
4 Task
5 Shame the
"Country Girl"
6 Triple this for a
wine
7 Bee chaser
8 Goes wrong
9 Bite a dog
10 Stir up a tennis
star
11 Panther or
sailboat
12 Torrid Zone
region
13 Broadway
musical
14 Marquisette
15 Impassioned
"Happy
Warrior"
16 Appropriate

DOWN
17 Obdurate court
champ of 1953
18 Of sound
quality
19 Bask
20 Stagger
21 Vitamin B
22 Shoe-width size
23 Rocky cliffs
24 Peak in
Colorado
25 Diving bird
26 Pater
27 Payable
28 Edding for
differ
29 Irish saint
30 Horn sound
31 Imogene
32 Spanish card
suit
33 Neighbor of
Suzanna
34 Annoyed
35 Lyres of yore

DOWN
36 Reliant
37 Cascades peak
38 Dance is one
39 Writer LeShan
40 "Godfather"
actor
41 "Lou Grant"
actor
42 W.W.II
theater
43 West Side
Story star, to
Puerto Ricans
44 Drink from a
flask
45 Attack an actor
from N.Y.C.
46 Check
47 Beneficiary
48 Dun former
man-in-blue
49 Heroic work
50 Sliced
51 "In—of
Light": Fitz-
Gerald

DOWN
52 Light upon a
film Bell
53 Reddish horse
54 Writer Wallace
55 Eagle-rider of
myth
56 "Two—kind
57 German
bomber
58 Tournament
draw
59 Pine
60 Turkish
standard
61 Concerning
62 Colleen
63 Belgrade name
64 Nanny and
Billy
65 Brash
66 Tact
67 Texaco
68 Port on the
Black Sea
69 Three, in Rome

DOWN
70 Abates
71 Denver's time
72 Mrs., in
Madrid
73 Fix over
74 Dutch and
brick
75 "—man with
seven...
76 Golfer Elder
77 Central halls
78 Alpinist's goal
79 Selsie
80 Stand-in for
Standish
81 Lament
82 Gelatine flavor
83 "—Got a
Secret"
84 Knock
85 Single
86 Ace
87 Title Chaplin
held

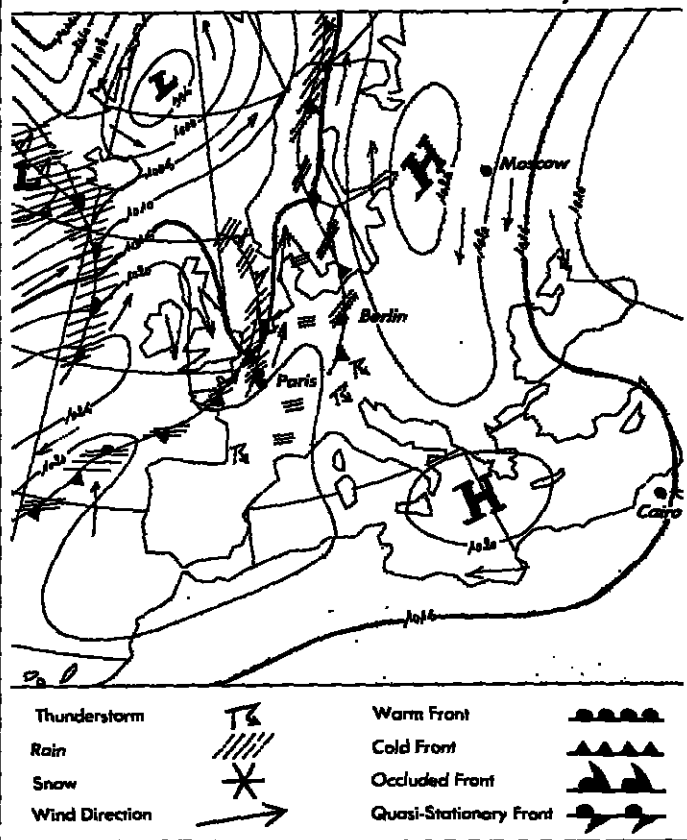
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS	DOWN
1. Has a meal	1. Daybed's kin
2. X	2. Conjoin
10. Recorded	3. Hellman
14. Minimum	4. Task
19. Step—(20 fast)	5. Shame the "Country Girl"
20. Jael's victim: Judg. 4:5	6. Triple this for a wine
21. Put on alert	7. Bee chaser
22. Buyer, in law	8. Goes wrong
24. Harangue a "silents" star	9. Bite a dog
27. None	10. Stir up a tennis star
28. Explaining	11. Panther or sailboat
29. Search after	12. Torrid Zone region
30. Lace edging	13. Broadway musical
32. Burmian refusal	14. Marquisette
33. Fistfight	15. Impassioned "Happy Warrior"
34. Toupee: Slang	16. Appropriate
37. More in want	
39. Pastoral verse	
41. Source of a beverage	
44. Govt. advisory board	
45. Approximately	
47. Make Ben Casey a believer	
52. Kind of assembly	
53. Where Castro's revolt began	
56. Quartet voice	
57. Yachting	
58. Gardner	
59. Cajole	
60. Sharp-edged	
62. Hollywood award	
65. Some cadets	
67. Evaluated	
70. Beside one another	
72. Followers of hip and tip	
73. Fowl feature	
75. Dam on the Nile	
76. Self-reproach	
78. Moll or doll	
81. Zero	
82. Anything bow-shaped	

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALGARVE	21	70	N.A.	26	79
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Fair	27	81
ANKARA	20	68	Fair	27	81
ATHENS	25	77	Cloudy	27	81
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair	27	81
BELGRADE	26	79	Cloudy	27	81
BERLIN	22	72	Fair	27	81
BRUSSELS	19	66	Cloudy	27	81
BUDAPEST	25	77	Cloudy	27	81
CASABLANCA	25	77	Fair	27	81
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Overcast	27	81
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Misty	27	81
DUBLIN	15	59	Overcast	27	81
EDINBURGH	16	61	Overcast	27	81
FLORENCE	20	68	Fair	27	81
FRANKFURT	25	77	Cloudy	27	81
GENEVA	23	73	Misty	27	81
HELSINKI	15	59	Fair	27	81
HOUSTON	27	81	Cloudy	27	81
ISTANBUL	24	75	Cloudy	27	81
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy	27	81
LISBON	21	70	Fair	27	81
LONDON	21	70	Cloudy	27	81
LOS ANGELES	28	82	Fair	27	81

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Saturday



U.S. Charity Reaps Big Benefits From a Crunch on Gas-Guzzlers

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7 (UPI)—The owner of a gas-guzzling, eight-cylinder car said today he decided Goodwill Industries would be "the best home" for his car after trying unsuccessfully to sell it.

Gerald Gordon said he didn't need his 1972 Buick so he advertised that it was for sale. "But I didn't get any good bites," he said. "I decided that Goodwill would be the best home for it. It's good for them and for me."

Mr. Gordon got rid of a gas-guzzler and earned a sizable tax deduction for a charitable contribution. He said his car's retail value was \$1,000, but no one offered close to that amount.

"I'm going to take that retail value as an income tax deduction," he said.

Harold Shadeline, comptroller for Goodwill, said Mr. Gordon is not the only large car owner to donate his vehicle to charity. "In the past couple of weeks, we've gotten about 25 cars and all except one were large cars."

He said money from the car sales will help employ handicapped people. "We've already sold quite a few of the cars," he said. Some were bought by Goodwill employees at reduced prices.

Mr. Shadeline said Goodwill normally receives two or three used cars a year, but that was before gasoline and car size became major factors.

Now, the Goodwill lot is filled with Pontiacs, Buicks, station wagons and a Lincoln Continental.

BOOKS

THE GREASE MACHINE

By David Boulton. Harper & Row. 289 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Leonard Silk

DAVID BOULTON, a British investigative reporter, has produced a fascinating and accurate account of the Lockheed scandal, with a side look at the way Northrop and other U.S. and foreign aircraft companies paid off foreign politicians to buy their products.

"Grease" also went to the U.S. government, especially during the Nixon administration: those Watergate burglars were paid for their silence with Lockheed slush-fund dollars. In fact, it was Watergate that opened up the whole corporate-payoff scandal.

U.S. companies used the same off-the-books accounts to pay off foreign government officials and to contribute to the Committee to Re-Elect the President. Ultimately, more than 300 companies admitted to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that they had made questionable payments abroad or engaged in deceptive accounting practices.

Lockheed's was only the most sensational story. But Boulton has not engaged in cheap sensationalism; he has made the players human and comprehensible. Always greedy, often sleazy, but sometimes only desperate to keep their organizations afloat, they are as real as characters in a Graham Greene novel.

Mariano Rumor, the Italian premier, used to boast that he had studied in the university under the great philosopher Benedetto Croce; but, alas, Croce had written in the margin of his graduation thesis: "Author seems obtuse in understanding problem of beauty and art, and the moral ideals of beauty."

Boulton's portrait of Carl Kochian, the Lockheed president, hanging in there gamely to get the crucial All Nippon Airways contract, tormented by doubts, fears of sellouts by Japanese government officials and agents, pressures of the competition of other airplane producers, and all this amid the pains of prostatitis—makes one wince sympathetically—and almost cheer the successful outcome of his bribery of Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan. Almost, but not quite. For the whole interplay of government extortion and corporate bribery, and the greater of these is probably government extortion, is truly degrading.

And this is not victimless crime. The public is victimized, not just by the size of the payoff but by the huge expenditures themselves, by the corruption of public policy, and by the deepening distrust of citizens toward their institutions and leaders, public and private.

It is not easy or costless to end a global system of corruption, once it

becomes the system itself. Since the passage of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act by the U.S. Congress in December, 1977, U.S.-headquartered multinational companies claim that they have lost hundreds of millions of dollars in contracts because of other governments' laxer attitudes toward—or even positive encouragement of—the payment of bribes by their own multinational corporations.

Though not all U.S. corporations feel that they have suffered by being unable to bribe legally anymore, there has probably been a net loss to the United States in income, jobs and a weaker currency as a result of stricter anti-corruption laws. As a Lockheed vice president for international marketing recently told *The Wall Street Journal*: "The United States brand of morality hasn't been successfully sold to a lot of areas yet. . . . It's pretty obvious that we now have less ability to get an audience or even the attention of the decision makers when they know we're restricted in paying fees."

Some "realists" think the United States needs to recognize that it cannot afford a morality superior to other countries'. This is just one aspect of the general issue of morality versus national self-interest as the basis for foreign policy.

On Nov. 28, 1975, under pressure from Lockheed's law firm, Rogers & Wells (Rogers is former Secretary of State William Rogers), the then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wrote a letter to Attorney General Edward Levi requesting a "protective order" against disclosure of the names of foreign officials and politicians who had been paid off by Lockheed and its agents. Such disclosure, Kissinger said, "can have grave consequences for significant foreign-relations interests of the United States."

The maneuver backfired and, like the attempted Watergate cover-up, only intensified senatorial zeal and public anger over the corruption.

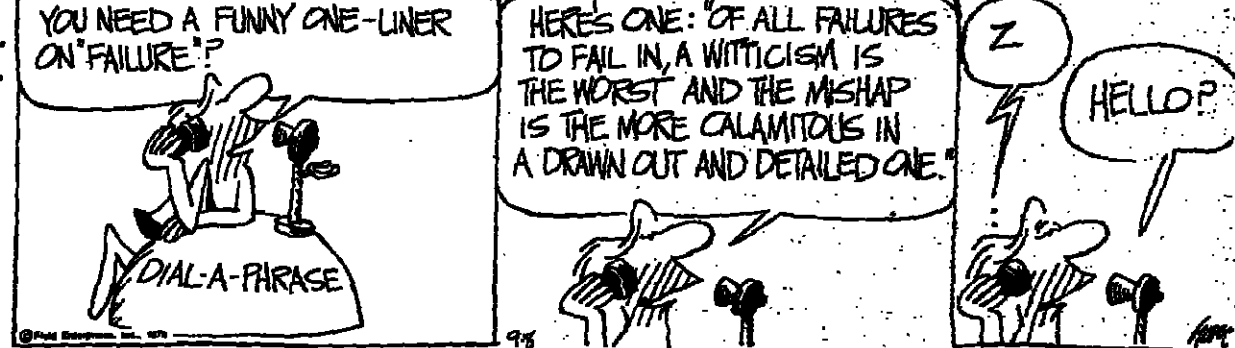
Corporate morality is a hard road, but corporate immorality in the long run may be even harder and more dangerous; it almost killed Lockheed. More broadly, corruption endangers free enterprise, as the smartest and best-managed corporations themselves recognize. But in the short run, for companies that are hard pressed or threatened with failure, corruption seems to pay and to be vital to survival. That is why rooting corruption out is so difficult, and never a task for one season or one era. And that's why reporting such as Boulton's is so valuable.

Leonard Silk wrote this review for *The New York Times*.

PEANUTS



B.C.



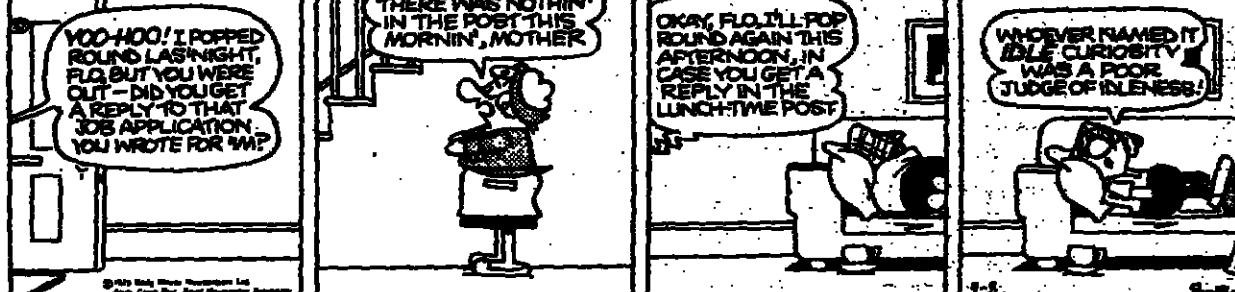
BLONDIE



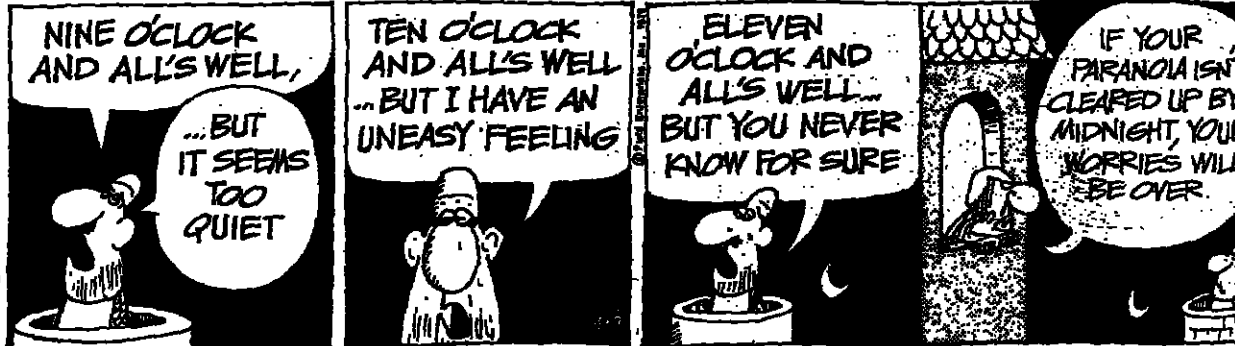
BEETLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Amick and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHAPT
IKYTT
HINSAY
REVIEWS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: O O O O A O O O O O

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: EMPTY CHIME QUAYER UNTRUE

Answer: What a girl needs to capture a man—"HEQUIPMENT"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Martinez 5-Hitter Downs Blue Jays

made seven attempts before posting victory No. 15.

Angeles 10, White Sox 9

In Anaheim, Calif., Dick Thon, who entered the game when Bobby Grich became ill, doubled home Dony Baylor with one out in the eighth to give California a 10-9 victory over Chicago.

Patriots, Steelers, Chargers Among Favorites

Yankees 3, Tigers 1

In Detroit, Willie Randolph's bunt single with two out in the 10th scored Buckey Dent from third and gave New York a 3-1 victory over Detroit in a game protested by both managers. Sparky Anderson of Detroit protested in the fifth inning after Lou Piniella, who was being tested, took Chris Chambliss' place during infield warmups, then left the game when the first baseman came out of the dugout. Billy Martin of New York retaliated in the sixth by protesting after reserve Alton Greene warmed up pitcher Milt Wilcox before the start of the inning.

Expos 1, Cubs 0
In the National League, in Chicago, Dave Palmer and Woodie Fryman pitched a six-hitter and Gary Carter hit a home run in the ninth to give Montreal its 10th straight triumph, 1-0, over Chicago.

Astros 2, Padres 0
In Houston, J.R. Richard, who has not allowed an earned run in 37 straight innings, pitched a three-hitter as Houston downed San Diego, 2-0, and clung to its half-game lead in the National League

Reds 12, Giants 3

In Cincinnati, Johnny Bench, Dan Driessen, Dave Concepcion and George Foster homered in the first two innings to get Cincinnati started toward a 12-3 triumph over

Mets 5, Phillies 3
Phillies 2, Mets 1

In Philadelphia, Garry Maddox had both RBIs in Philadelphia's nightcap 2-1 victory over New

Braves 6, Dodgers 2
In Atlanta, Eddie Miller hit three singles, followed each with a stolen

Cardinals 8, Pirates 6
In St. Louis, Ken Reitz drove in

Major League

Standings

National League
East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	82	56	.597	—
Montreal	79	54	.594	1
St. Louis	75	62	.547	7
Chicago	72	64	.529	12

Chicago	71	66	318	11
Philadelphia	70	69	304	17
New York	54	63	394	28
West				
Houston	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	80	60	.571	—
Los Angeles	80	61	.567	½
San Francisco	66	74	.471	14
San Diego	61	80	.433	19½
Atlanta	58	83	.411	22½
Albuquerque	55	85	.393	27½

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
East				
Baltimore	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	91	46	.664	—
Boston	83	57	.593	9½
New York	79	57	.581	11½
Detroit	76	61	.555	15
Cleveland	74	67	.525	19
	73	69	.513	21½

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	77	64	.546	—
Kansas City	73	66	.525	3
Minnesota	72	66	.522	3½
Texas	68	72	.486	8½
Chicago	60	79	.432	16
Seattle	59	82	.418	18
Oakland	47	83	.314	29½

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Art Buchwald

Auto Psychiatry

WASHINGTON — It has been believed for some time that people born with odd-numbered license plates are different from those with even-numbered ones. But not until the gas shortage has anybody been able to do a scientific study to determine if the thesis were true or not.

Dr. Stanford Jellicoe, an auto-psychologist, has finally published a work on the subject which proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that there are many differences between odd- and even-numbered license plate owners.

Working with a grant from the Max Leadre Foundation, Dr. Jellicoe interviewed 400 men and women with odd-numbered plates and 2,500 with even-numbered ones.

His conclusions, needless to say, have thrown the entire psychiatric community into a tizzy.

He revealed in his report that "odd-numbered license plate holders were optimistic, energetic, loving and carefree. They tended to make good mates, showed respect for others and only displayed emotional immaturity when they could not find a gas station that sold unleaded gasoline. They usually spent more money than they could afford on luxuries, threw packages in the back of their cars in a disorganized fashion, usually forgot their umbrellas, and tended to park their cars at least a foot from the curb."

"Odd-numbered women license plate holders, while excellent companions, had trouble staying on the right side of the road."

Dr. Jellicoe believes this may have something to do with the brain but said he must make further studies before coming to any definite conclusions. He did discover that odd-numbered women were very handy around the house, which was not true of odd-numbered men who seemed to excel in disco dancing.

"Odd-numbered men license plate holders," his report continued, "are passionate, with pent-up

energies causing them to honk their horns at the slightest provocation. They have strong convictions about the price of gasoline and need constant soothing and sympathy to cool them down. Because they have a devil-may-care attitude about life in general, they tend to fall into radar traps, which they try to bluff their way out of by a look of innocence, which rarely ever works."

Dr. Jellicoe found that even-numbered license plate holders, while lacking the charm and grace of the odd-numbered ones, were much more steady and reliable when it came to matters of the heart and pocketbook. "The even-numbered people think twice before passing a two-ton truck on a two-lane highway, and are constantly telling everyone to have a nice day. Although their emotions run deep, they show tact and discretion when they go to drive-in theaters. They also prefer to keep their windows rolled up when it is raining outside."

"On the other hand they are not without faults. They tend to be indecisive when they see the traffic light turn to orange. They also shake parking meters in hopes the needles will jump without them putting in a dime."

"Even-numbered women are forgetful and rarely come home with what they went to the store to buy. They also can't remember what day they have the school car pool. Many of them are bored with their lives, and have fantasies about being married to a man with an odd-numbered license plate."

"Even-numbered men usually had strong mothers and are afraid of women gas station attendants. On odd days of the week they eat fattening food and drink too much. The following day they are usually remorseful. They care what other people think about them and whenever they have a spare moment, you can find them at a car wash."

The big question Dr. Jellicoe deals with in his study is whether someone can change his personality by changing the last number or letter on his license plate. He concludes that it is impossible. Although no one else will know, the person will still know that he is odd or even, and he has to live with that for the rest of his life.



Buchwald

Alf Landon, or Life Begins in 1936

By John C. Braden
TOPEKA, Kan. (UPI) — There's a lot of Mark Twain in Alfred Mossman Landon.

At 92, the 1936 Republican presidential nominee exudes the Midwestern common sense, and the dry humor, of the author from neighboring Missouri.

And like Mark Twain, the white-haired former governor has a gruff tongue, tempered by a twinkle in the eye and a matter-of-fact nature.

Although there's probably more material for an obituary stacking up on Alf Landon than on any person in Kansas, it doesn't seem to bother Landon, who celebrates his 92nd birthday tomorrow. Does he think about dying?

"If you mean to write my own obituary, no," he says gruffly.

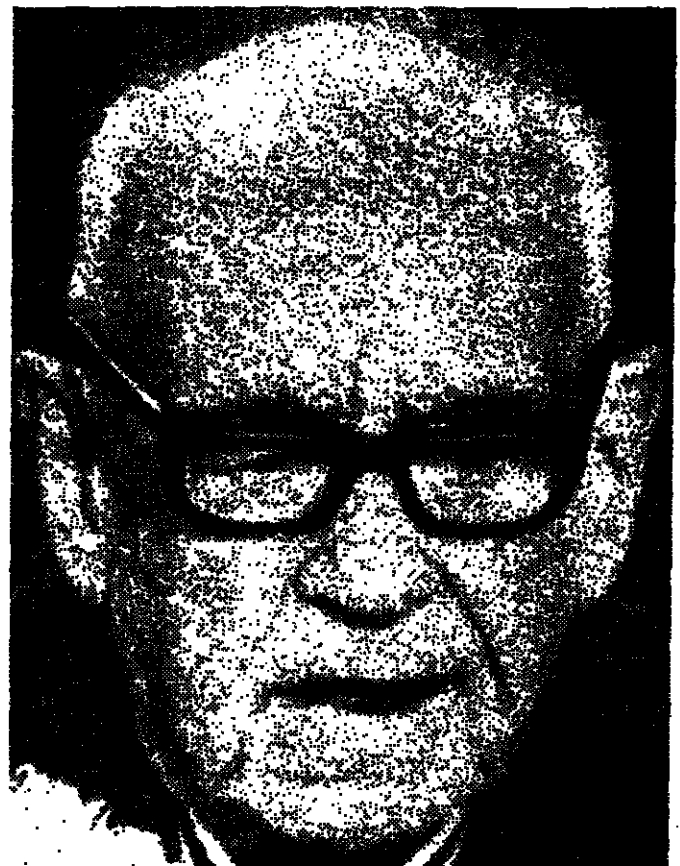
Not running has been his own choice. He has been too independent to be tied to any party platform. It's a trait he has shown since his participation in Teddy Roosevelt's Bull Moose split from the GOP in 1912. And despite his age, the Kansan is well-read and knows more about

staring at his office wall. "Not yet."

Landon hasn't run for office since the landslide loss to President Franklin Roosevelt in 1936, although he says he could have easily captured the U.S. Senate seat in 1938. While he has stayed out of the running, he has, over the years, kept a hand in politics.

"The papers gave me credit for [Wendell] Wilkie's nomination, God forgive me," he said of the 1944 GOP candidate who later became an emissary for Roosevelt.

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Alf Landon

the national and world political situation than most men.

His formal speeches on world affairs are less frequent now in deference to his aging body, which he pushes beyond the limits of some men 20 years younger. But, if he feels it is important enough, he still makes his point of view known — whether

by hammering it home in an infrequent speech, weaving it into an interview or spreading it by a rare news release to the wire services.

Like a character repeatedly used by Twain — the mysterious stranger — Landon seems to be a common man, but more than that. From his white-collared mansion he seems to have an omniscient power to observe the human situation, chuckle at its foibles and sort out the things of significance.

Landon relies on his own network of correspondence by letter, telephone and personal visits with politicians, reporters and businessmen from around the world. In this fashion, he picks up the bits and pieces that fit into his big mosaic of world politics.

In the same fashion, he provides a valued viewpoint to his correspondents. His letters range from providing requested advice to a GOP leader on the Panama Canal (he backed two presidents — a Republican and a Democrat — on that one) to a newspaper clipping he thinks might be valuable to a reporter friend overseas.

From a start as a bookkeeper for a bank in Independence, Kan., he can list varied accomplishments from his active political life — as governor, presidential candidate, a leader of independent oil producers. Yet his behind-the-scenes activity of the past 40 years, as political confidant, helping to shape the country's policies, might be the most significant aspect of his career.

Somewhere along the line, while he watched the political

scene from his study on West-chester Road, Landon forgot to retire. He still puts in a couple of hours a day at his office at WREN radio, flagship of the Landon stations.

After his almost legendary morning news on Big Red, his aging Morgan horse, Landon heads for work to oversee his broad-

casting operation and read the reports from his oil business.

"My business activities in the last seven or eight years are more putting things together for the family, than for any idea of my enjoying them," he said, peering over a sea of papers on his office desk. "I'm trying to put things together for the children and grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. After all, I've got six great-grandchildren! (One of his children at least has things to together for herself. Nancy Landon Kasabaum, R-Kan., is the only woman senator in the 96th Congress.)"

"I'd much prefer to have more time for my personal correspondence," gesturing toward a particular corner of the desk. "There's some wonderful books [on Landon] that I need to autograph. They've all sent those books to me to autograph. My God, they've been laying there, some of them, for a year. It just doesn't seem possible."

Next to him is a stack of Landon mug shots, waiting to be autographed. He managed to get slightly ahead recently and reduce that stack. He points that out, in the interest of accuracy.

"If you're going to mention those, mention a large stack" because that's what they generally are.

And while he may be slowing up, Landon has no plans to stop. "I've got too much planned ahead to do, to figure on going off and leaving it hanging in the fire, as it were."

'I've got too much planned ahead to figure on going off and leaving it hanging in the fire, as it were.'

Correspondence

Zazzara Makes His Go Last in the Phone Bo

Zachary Zazzara is no longer unhappy. Vladimir Zazzarakos canceled his telephone. It's part of the continuing zany Z. battle in San Francisco for the last listing in the local phone book. For years Zazzara had been listed in Guinness Book of World Records "for the most determined attempt to be the last personal name in a local telephone directory."

"It really upset me when the phone book came out last year with this name Vladimir Zazzarakos below my name," said Zazzara. "I phoned this guy Vladimir and asked him how come he put so many Zs in his name. I demanded he tell me his real name."

Zazzara said Zazzarakos responded, "That's none of your damn business" and promptly hung up. Zazzara didn't know Zazzarakos had canceled his phone until the new San Francisco directory was published last week. "Zazzara is my real name. It's no nom de plume," insists Zazzara, who says it is pronounced Z-z-z-z.

In Middletown, Conn., Oscar-winning actor Art Carney, promising to lay off the "saucy" and fatty foods, checked out of a Connecticut hospital for a month's rest before making a new film. Carney, best known as the wisecracking Ed Norton from "The Honeymooners" television series, was admitted Aug. 23 for rest and routine tests. He developed an irregular heartbeat and blood pressure problems and was held in intensive care for a few days. But it was all jokes at check-out time. "I think I'll watch my diet and stay away from the grape, you know what the grape is — the sauce," said Carney.

The Indiana University Student Union says its cancellation of an appearance by Jane Fonda and her activist husband Tom Hayden was a matter of money — not ideology. Miss Fonda was booked for an Oct. 19 speech on the Bloomington campus, but the student union suddenly changed the drill — triggering a threat of a lawsuit by the booker agent, Says lectures director Steve Fox. "No one on the board would stop her from coming here. We just won't pay the \$5,000."

Of all the awards Sen. Edward Kennedy has received, he says the one he accepted on behalf of his son provided a special moment. Ted Jr., whose cancerous right leg

was amputated five years ago, was awarded the Washington Club's fourth G award, given annually to who has overcome adversity. But the 17-year-old couldn't attend because of bad weather, so dad did it. Gene Brito, a former W Redskins player, died in a car accident, described as a "Brito's talent, sportsman's courage."

"Grease" producer A threw a birthday party for Valerie Perrine who was violently interrupted by black-masked gate-crashers. Carr's face and fled. W. gling Valerie consoled other guests speculated would subsidize such a deed. The favorite, if it came from National En. humist Court Hey, who target of a Carr hit the Car at least used more. got his with a crepe.

Hollywood paid tribute "last night on the designated by the may. Angeles as Muhammad A. what was billed as a retire ty. All heard himself p film stars and said: "I ca. blase of glory any better. Also there was another immortal. Sagar Ray Roh called him "my biggest in. and called Robinson to jo. the podium."

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